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FRANCE NOW ADMITS REPARATION POLICY MUST BE REVISED

Becoming Broader-Minded as Regards Germany—Basis for World Peace Sought

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 17—The problem of European reconstruction and restoration becomes daily more involved and perplexing. As against this there is a growing disposition everywhere to face the facts as they are, especially in the economic field, and to consider the European problem in a realistic mood, free from illusions and self-deceptions. The moment is approaching when statesmen will find it possible to frame a bold policy for saving Europe from financial and economic chaos, based on the interdependence of nations without their efforts being immediately paralyzed by appeals to nationalistic sentiment and to prejudices inherited from the war period.

That is almost the only really hopeful feature of the European situation today viewed broadly. The difficulties which statesmen have to face grow no easier, though momentarily the general British situation in respect of Ireland and trade has induced to considerable official optimism.

Problem of Falling Mark

Generally speaking European politics are for the time being dominated by the problem of the falling mark and its economic consequences, showing the impossibility of separating politics and economics into watertight compartments as some people recommend.

It is being increasingly recognized that what should be separated from economics is sentimentalism, personal and party prejudices arising out of was passions. The most remarkable development in this respect perhaps has been the growing admission in France that the Versailles reparations policy must be radically revised. It is realized that the European nations are in a financial bog, in which all are tied together and in which all must sink unless they can assist each other with a single mind to getting out. The effort is no longer made to charge the whole German Nation with endeavoring to avoid the obligations it brought upon itself, or to attribute the entire responsibility for the immediate situation to German industrialists. The responsibility of Germany to make good to the fullest possible extent the damage she wrought in the world during the four years of war remains an essential feature of British-French policy, as being a fundamental basis for the peace of the world in the future.

Cutting Out Illusions

But there is also a growing disposition to examine the whole financial position afresh, and to cut, not so much the losses as the false expectations and illusions. In both countries there is rome measure of agreement in sight as to the necessity of a comprehensive moratorium, and in this country there is also a growing insistence on the necessity of fixing Germany's indebtedness at a total within her capacity to pay. This is work for impartial financiers such as the International Bankers Committee, free from political commitments and with sufficient authority to make its decisions practical. The first difficulty in the way, of course, is that France has been basing her budget calculations for years on the assumption that Germany would pay the cost of reparations which she has already had to meet, in large part, herself. If this assumption is not to be realized, France herself will be faced with bankruptcy, unless England can see her way to remit France's debts to her.

Great Britain's Willingness

While England, however, is willing to shoulder part both of the French and German burden, in addition to her own present loads of debt and taxation, lack of trade and unemployment, she is determined not to do so without some guarantee of the reparations problem being finally disposed of and placed on a permanent and manageable basis. There is no perceptible inclination anywhere to tinker further with the problem, or to juggle with unreliable totals.

What all want is a real and final settlement, so that the whole problem of European reconstruction may be tackled with some hope of success. There is a general impression here that the United States would then interest herself in European affairs, and probably forgo some part of her claims on Great Britain, though no responsible Britisher regards the debt to America in any other light than as an obligation of honor.

Difficult German Situation

In the meantime the German situation becomes more difficult, giving impetus to the demand for a concerted, determined and unprejudiced handling of European problems as a whole not even leaving out Russia.

President Ebert's powerful moral influence and the German Chancellor, Dr. Wirth's, dexterity would be sufficiently taxed by the difficulty of handling the irreconcilable People's Party and the Independent Socialists and intransigeant Bavaria, without the danger of the whole German social structure collapsing with the collapse of the mark. Another upward rush of prices and wages is now expected, while the continuous inflation steadily robs the middle classes. In the meantime the cost of raw materials and wages become daily more enormous, and business men are faced with a scarcity of capital. This results in a situation which becomes daily more dangerous to the German Republic. There is need for speedy action by European statesmen.

British Delegates Are Coming to America

By The Associated Press

London, July 17.

A SPECIAL British delegation will arrive in the United States early in September in connection with the negotiations for funding the British debt to America, it was announced by the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, in the House of Commons this afternoon.

The above news is a complement to the announcement made in the British House of Commons last week to the effect that, following on a request which the United States had made to Great Britain to consider the question of funding the debt to America and placing it upon a suitable and equitable foundation, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Horne, said that the request would be completely met. At the same time Sir Robert declared that Great Britain was fully able to meet all her international liabilities.

MAINTENANCE MEN, 25,000 STRONG, JOIN RAILROAD STRIKERS

Unauthorized Walkout Taken by Some to Indicate Spread of Dispute, Others Optimistic

CHICAGO, July (By the Associated Press)—Approximately 25,000 maintenance of way men have struck, without permission from E. F. Grable, president of the union, J. C. Smock, vice-president, estimated today. Mr. Smock said the strikers probably will be outlawed by their national officers. Mr. Grable, who conferred with President Harding Saturday, is in Detroit today.

Rail heads and strike leaders expected today's developments to indicate more clearly the ultimate outcome of the strike, with statements and circumstances variously pointing toward a spread or settlement.

Much importance was attached to the number of shopmen returning to work today, as this date marked the time limit for retaining seniority and other rights.

Drift Toward Peace Seen

Hopes for a settlement at an early date appeared to be based chiefly upon the attitude of Mr. Grable, who just held a conference with President Harding. Mr. Grable said he would confer with the members of the United States Railroad Labor Board to get support to prevent carriers from requiring maintenance of way men to do strikers' work. He also said he had called a meeting of the Brotherhood's Grand Lodge, to be held in Detroit Thursday.

Another indication of a drift toward peace was seen in the statement of R. A. Henning, general chairman of the federated shops crafts of the northwest, that only the refusal of eastern roads to agree to reinstate striking shop crafts workers with their full seniority rights was preventing a settlement as far as the roads of the northwest are concerned.

Possible extension of the strike was forecast in the statement of William Parker, head of the eastern branch of Railroad Workers, that local officials in eastern centers were having increasing difficulty in holding the maintenance of way men at their jobs. He said 20 per cent of the 70,000 men in the Metropolitan district already were on strike.

A message to E. H. Fitzgerald, head of the clerks, freight handlers, express and station employees' union, said a strike vote of 8000 clerks on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad showed 93 per cent of the men favoring a walkout and asking for authority to strike.

More Strike Votes Taken

Strike ballots were being circulated by the Brotherhood of Railway, Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers and Express Employees to its members employed by the Southern Railway and affiliated lines.

Topeka, Kan., unions of the Big Four Brotherhoods and the switchmen's union petitioned their officers

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Greeks Marching Through the Streets of Cambridge to Protest Against the Atrocities of the Turk in Asia-Minor

GREEKS DEMAND ACTION BY WORLD AGAINST THE TURK

Large Meeting at Cambridge Adopts Resolution Deploring Atrocities in the Near East

More than 1000 Greeks, members of the Hellenic Orthodox Community, St. Constantine, of Cambridge, Watertown, Somerville, and Waltham, at a meeting in Durrell Hall, Cambridge, yesterday afternoon, passed a resolution demanding that the governments of the United States, England, France, Italy, and Japan immediately put a stop to the massacres and persecutions by the Turks of the Christian population of Asia Minor. They voted to send copies of the resolution to the President of the United States in the hope that the Government would take steps, not merely toward investigating the situation, but toward forcing the Turks to leave Constantinople.

Bearing the flags of the United States and Greece, and the banner of the community, the Greeks paraded from their church on Magazine Street to Harvard Square and back to the hall, calling attention to their meeting by means of a printed sign carried at the head of the parade and inviting American citizens of Cambridge to attend.

Mayor Edward W. Quinn of Cambridge presided at the meeting. Senator Augustus P. Loring, state chairman of the Near East Relief, explained the work of the Near East and conditions under which it is compelled to work.

"The Turkish massacres have done away with all the useful citizens of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

SCHOOL REFORMS PROPOSED IN INDIA

Minister Presents First Program —Calcutta University Funds Wasted on German Marks

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, July 17—The first educational program under the ægis of the Indian Minister has just been presented in Bengal by Mr. Mitter, Minister of Education. Mr. Mitter assumed office in January, 1921, but the budget in that and in the following year was prepared before he was able to present his own proposals based chiefly on the following lines.

Mr. Mitter realizes that if India is to make any real progress in a democratic form of government the first problem to be solved is that of a primary education. If all the boys of primary school-going age were at school, the total for Bengal would be 2,500,000. Actually, under the old régime, only 1,340,000 boys were attending. The minister proposes this year to provide primary schools in half the municipalities and in the balance of the municipalities next year. The Government is finding half the cost and permitting local bodies to charge fees to parents for the remaining half.

For the expansion of girls' education one lakh is being provided. Provision is also being made for physical education and the training of scoutmasters, and the development of the methods of teaching, while a grant of 2½ lakhs is being made to Calcutta University.

Mr. Mitter aproached the crux of the problem in a statement in which he said it was necessary to improve the teaching in the primary school, which would only be possible by providing a better class of teachers and by paying a living wage.

One exception comes to the extremely cordial reception of the Minister's proposals. This is the opposition to the grant to the university, which now admits a deficit of 5½ lakhs.

The Minister of Education averred the grant was essential to save the university from collapse, and pleaded for tolerance and no breach between the council and the university which, he said, would be fatal to the cause of higher education.

It appears that the professors have not been paid for months and are leaving, while the university trustees have speculated in German marks. The university has agreed that the accounts shall be audited. Public opinion is clamorous for university reform as a condition precedent upon the grant.

Statement by Mr. Lloyd George

LONDON, July 17 — The British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, told the House of Commons this afternoon that unless a solution was found for the deadlock in the conference over Russian affairs at The Hague the British delegation would probably return to England by the end of the present week.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COUNCIL HOLDING MEETING IN LONDON

Series of World Problems to Be Grappled With — Leading Statesmen Are Present

LONDON, July 17 (By The Associated Press)—The council of the League of Nations, which was called to meet in London today for the first time in two years, will grapple with a series of world problems.

France is represented by René Viviani, formerly Premier; Italy by the Marquis Imperiali di Francavilla; Belgium by Paul Hymans, formerly Foreign Minister; Japan by Viscount Ishii, Ambassador to France; Spain by J. Quinones de Leon, Ambassador to France; Brazil by Domicio da Gama, Ambassador to Great Britain, and China by her Chargé d'Affaires here.

It was expected that the Earl of Balfour would preside, but in view of the delicacy of the mandate question the council held that it would be more desirable to have a neutral assume the chair. Therefore Señor Quinones de Leon was in the presiding officer's chair. Great Britain was represented by H. A. L. Fisher, Minister of Education, but during the remaining sessions Lord Balfour will be British representative.

An agreement has been reached by Great Britain, France and Belgium respecting the points in dispute in the various mandates for former German colonies, and those countries will submit to the council new draft mandates for Class A and Class B territory.

These revised mandates are believed by the allied powers to embody all the changes requested by the United States.

Only one point remains unsettled. It concerns the missionaries in French mandated territory. The French desire more protection against political activities by missionaries. It is said the episode in Syria last spring in which Charles R. Crane of Chicago was involved has made the French more emphatic on this point.

It seems almost certain that an agreement will be reached on the class B mandates and that they will be ratified. This means that the mandatory system in Central Africa will soon become effective.

It seems more doubtful, however, whether an understanding can be reached at this session on the Palestine and Syrian mandates. Both the Vatican and the French Government feel they have special claims to the Holy places in Palestine, while there are sharp divergencies among the Zionists, the Roman Catholics and the Arabs.

SENATORS' PAY TO BE REDUCED

MEXICO CITY, July 17—Senators and deputies, like the other federal employees, are to suffer salary reductions. President Obregon having prepared a decree which it is said in official quarters, will materially decrease their pay. Twenty pesos per day is recommended as the probable salary of a deputy.

"SPECIFIC" PLAN TO END STRIKES IS CONSIDERED BY THE PRESIDENT

Pennsylvania Officials Pledge Support to Government After Consultation With Chief Executive

WASHINGTON, July 17 (By The Associated Press)—A "specific" program designed to bring an end to the coal and rail strikes is understood to have been discussed today at the White House conference between President Harding and William C. Sproul, Governor of Pennsylvania; George Wharton Pepper (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, and the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. No announcement, however, was forthcoming as to the nature of the proposals said to be under consideration by the President.

On leaving the White House, Governor Sproul issued a statement that "Pennsylvania pledges immediate and continuous support to the Federal Government."

"I am ready," the Governor stated, "to set in motion at an instant's notice all organized agencies of the Commonwealth to effectuate such measures as the President of the United States may determine upon in what we all must recognize as a national emergency."

Governor Sproul said the possibility of seizing coal mines was not discussed at the conference.

The impression prevailed at the White House today that steps to deal with the coal situation would be taken by the administration within 24 hours.

In well informed government circles the President was represented as being of the opinion that inasmuch as the miners' representatives had refused government arbitration and the bituminous operators were undecided on acceptance of such a proposal, that the interest of the public demanded immediate reopening of the mines.

With this feeling it was said the President was prepared to direct the mine operators to re-open their mines at once under protection of Federal troops and with an American flag planted at the entrance of every mine to be operated. The operators would be expected to comply immediately with such an edict.

MINUTE MEN SCOUR NEW YORK TO LAND 500,000 WET PLEDGES

State Division of Association Fighting Prohibition Has 2000 Workers Directed by Captains —Banker Becomes Voluntary Canvasser

LIQUOR TRUST ARRESTS FORECAST DUE TO FRAUD IN WITHDRAWALS

Detectives Report $5,000,000 Wet Goods Taken From Warehouses on Forged Permits—Federal Employees Corrupted by Wealthy Syndicate

In an effort to arouse right-thinking citizens from a false sense of security in regard to prohibition, The Christian Science Monitor is printing a series of articles which reveal that the liquor interests have organized and are conducting a well-planned campaign to modify the Volstead Act and repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. The procedure to be followed includes: 1. Maintenance of a force of lobbyists. 2. Steady propaganda through the press to the effect that the Volstead law is breaking down and that prohibition is a failure. 3. Careful selection of candidates for public offices with the intent of obtaining a working force made up from all parties and hostile to prohibition and aiming at control of the next House of Representatives in Washington. 4. An effort to bring political pressure to bear on amenable office holders of whatever rank to the end that the interests of liquor may be served.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 17—About 2000 volunteer workers are actively spreading the propaganda of legalized light wines and beer, under the direction of the New York state division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. This admission was made today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by a member of the New York headquarters of the organization speaking for Col. Ransom H. Gillett, its chief officer.

"We have, scattered over the entire State," he continued, "160 captains each having under his direction 10 or more 'minute men.' Captains and their workers are on a volunteer basis entirely. A minimum of 1600, and perhaps in excess of 2000 men are thus engaged to get the message of light wines and beer before the people of this State.

"The only paid workers on the New York state division list are the 12 members of the New York City office, and four in the Brooklyn office in charge of Herbert E. Muller, district secretary, a total paid force of 16.

"Breaking It Gently"

"An effective plan adopted by many of our 'minute men' is, while motoring for instance, to stop somebody and ask for directions or a match, and then inquire whether he favors the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead law. Receiving a negative reply, a membership blank is passed out for study but the "prospect" is not asked to pay $1 membership dues at that time. This line of approach serves to acquaint many people with the objects and purposes of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. How many men and women of New York State are reached in this way, we have no means of knowing, but it is effective in our behalf, we believe.

"About 100 of the total 160 captains and a like proportion of their workers, are concentrated in New York City and vicinity, where aggressive campaigning is to be carried on against prohibition, and for legalized light wines and beer.

"We shall support at the polls this autumn all wet candidates for all political offices irrespective of party affiliations, and use our whole energy to defeat dry candidates. The moral issues do not concern us.

"Up to the present time the New York state division of the Association Against Prohibition, has about 40,000 members enrolled, the goal sought being 500,000, which we expect soon to attain. Men from all walks of business and professional life are joining as members.

Banker Becomes "Missionary"

'The other day a vice-president of one of the biggest banks in the United States came into this office to get about 500 membership blanks which he is personally putting out on his own account. Numerous similar instances could be cited as evidence of the rapidly growing interest in the defeat of prohibition through our organization.

"Some of our 16 paid office workers travel through the state giving talks and instruction to volunteer workers and others interested in our cause.

"Our speakers program is not yet completed. They will probably be sent out generally into public meeting places throughout New York state, even into churches that might invite them. As to theaters, much might depend upon the attitude of those controlling them, but the details will be worked out later."

The New York division office of the association comprises two large simply furnished rooms in the Marlin Rockwell building, 366 Madison Avenue. This location is in the Grand Central Terminal zone opposite the Ritz-Carlton hotel.

Work for Crooked Officials

Liquor interests, working through politicians and Government employees, have made it easy to obtain withdrawal permits, have aided in the appointment of dishonest and greedy men to posts in the prohibition enforcement offices, and have facilitated the obtaining and marketing of illicit whiskey, investigation by federal detectives shows.

Evidence recently discovered, it is said, proves the formation of an illegal liquor trust soon after prohibition went into effect, which is believed

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

DECLARE GERMANY AT ONCE DEFAULTER, IS POINCARE AIM

Return of Committee of Guarantees—Germans Make Fresh Demands

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, July 17—The Committee of Guarantees has returned from Berlin and is now busy drafting its report. This report shows a readiness on the part of Germany to accept all the measures of control suggested, whether over the budgetary expenditure, the monetary issue, or the evasion of capital. Unfortunately most of these reforms come too late to be effective. Notably is this the case with regard to the exportation of German riches into Dutch and Swiss banks and also into central European enterprises. The Reparations Commission is expected to consider the report in a few days.

Raymond Poincaré in the course of instructions to M. Dubois, French representative on the Commission, insists that the first step is to declare Germany in default. This means that the allied prime ministers would have to meet, and that therefore the matter would partly pass out of the hands of the Reparation Commission. In the meantime new demands are being made by Germany. Not only does she ask for a moratorium in respect of reparation payments, but she also asks permission to suspend payments destined to compensate persons whose goods were seized during the war, and in favor of whom pre-war debts were incurred.

Other Forms of Debts

These commercial and private debts do not concern the Reparations Commission. The German note was delivered to the foreign ministers. Nearly 1,000,000,000 francs are involved on the French side alone. These

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MAINTENANCE MEN, 25,000 STRONG, JOIN RAILROAD STRIKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

for permission to go on strike July 20.

In St. Louis 50 stationary firemen and oilers employed by the Terminal Railroad Association voted to strike today.

Clerks and station employees on more than 60 of the 201 Class 1 roads have taken strike votes according to information received here.

Reports have been received in Washington by the War Department and the Postmaster-General on the situation at Denison, Tex. There has been some delay in the delivery of mails, but no actual interruption, and the public need not feel disturbed, according to Postmaster-General Work. Governor Neff of Texas has ordered Captain Hickman of the Texas Rangers back to Denison, but has given no indication that he would send troops there soon.

Statement By Mr. Debs

Eugene V. Debs, leader of the great American railway union strike in 1894, today issued a statement to the striking railroad men and other unions, that the time has come for the rank and file to unite and "strike together, vote together, and fight together." Mr. Debs said:

There has been some slight disorder and a few scabs have been hurt. This has been the extent of the violence, but it has been sufficient to bring to the strikers what they fought for in the late World War. The Federal Government announces through the Department of Justice that it will stand no trifling on the part of the strikers, and that if necessary armed force will be employed at once for their suppression.

The governors of seven states have simultaneously announced that they have the National Guard in their respective states mobilized and ready to move at command when the exigencies of the situation demand action.

Maintenance of Way Chiefs Will Make Effort to Induce "Outlaws" to Return to Work

DETROIT, July 17 (By The Associated Press)—Members of the Maintenance of Way Union who engaged in an unauthorized strike will not be expelled from the union "for the moment," but brotherhood organizers will be sent to interview the strikers and attempt to persuade them to remain at work pending final decision as to a national strike, E. F. Grable, president of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, said here this morning.

No strike call for the 400,000 members of the Maintenance of Way Brotherhood is in prospect before Thursday, and a walkout will not be ordered then, if the railroads desist from their reported efforts to induce members of that union to perform duties of striking shop workers, according to Mr. Grable.

Thursday is the date set for the meeting of general chairmen and the executive council of the brotherhood, at which the labor situation as it effects the maintenance of way men will be thoroughly gone over by the Union heads.

What railroads were insisting on shunting the strikers' duties, Mr. Grable was not prepared to say, but he declared he had received many protests from his men against such action.

This practice, he emphasized, was the only question likely to figure in any immediate strike action of the Maintenance of Way Union, an agreement having been reached that the wage question should be arbitrated.

Whether the attitude of maintenance of way men in the east, reported to be opposed to delay in calling a strike, would sway the international president from his desire to avert a walkout, was a matter for speculation.

With Railroads Operating on Twenty Per Cent Basis Essentials Can Be Supplied

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 17—The Government will not be caught napping by the railroad strike. A plan for using motors and water transportation was worked out last autumn, when there was a threat of a strike. The plan has been preserved and kept up to date, ready to be put into effect in any emergency.

It was said at the time the plan was worked out, under the direction of Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, that, if the railroads were operated 20 per cent, the public could be supplied indefinitely with essentials by putting into operation a series of priorities, and that even if the railroads should cease functioning entirely all the cities and towns could be supplied for a period of 90 days.

In addition to the survey and investigation made by Secretary Hoover, John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, and Herbert Works, Postmaster General, have been taking account of government stock, and this data is available along with that already on hand for a government program to protect the interests of the public.

That the coal strike is coincident with the railroad strike is an advantage for the strikers in one way but, on the other hand, it means there will be less tax upon the railroads that continue to operate, and they can be used to a larger extent for food supplies. It is the industries of the country that first will feel the pinch of the shortening supplies of coal.

When it looked as though there would be a strike last October Mr. Hoover mapped the country systematically, made records of the stocks on hand and the resources, the means of transportation available in each community and the portions of the country that practically were self-sustaining.

This was a program of industrial mobilization similar to the one which saved London at the time of the great English strike. It was conceded at that time that if London, Liverpool and Manchester could be kept open, the strike could not be effective. The problem in the United States is somewhat difficult because of the greater distances but the theory is that if the larger cities can be taken care of here, the rest of the country can depend upon its local supplies for a considerable time.

Motor associations have supplied the Government with figures and have pledged their members to give all possible assistance. If the railroads should operate to as low as 20 per cent of their capacity, the Government would issue priority orders similar to those issued during the war.

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Erie Requests More Deputies

NEW YORK, July 17—Sixty deputy United States marshals today were sent to the Jersey City and Port Jervis yards of the Erie Railroad to reenforce 100 assigned Saturday to prevent strike interference with transportation of the mails.

Leaders of the shop craftsmen declared the Erie's request for more guards was "more evidence that the road is on the brink of a breakdown due to shortage of locomotives and equipment."

Jail Terms for Strikers

ST. LOUIS, July 17—Federal Judge Trieber today announced he would impose jail and penitentiary sentences and not fines on strikers who violate federal court injunctions. The severity of the penalties will be contingent on the seriousness of the offenses, he added.

To Cancel Freight Contracts

CINCINNATI, O., July 17—Notices announcing cancellation of all contracts for handling freight in freight houses as soon as it can legally be done, were posted throughout the Big Four Railroad System, E. M. Costin, general manager of the Big Four announced here today.

NEW YORK ALIENS WANT CITIZENSHIP

150,000 Naturalized in District During Year Ended June 30

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 17—According to the annual report of M. A. Sturgis, head of the United States Naturalization Board, 150,000 aliens were admitted to citizenship in this district during the year ended June 30. Of this number, one-third were Jews. There were more natives of Russia than any other country, but the Italians came second. Approximately 4000 applicants were denied the rights of citizenship.

"The refusals were not mainly because of illiteracy," said Mr. Sturgis. "That is a popular error. The alien is not required to read or write, but only to speak English in applying for citizenship. There is a recent law which requires a literacy test for registration to vote, but no such test is involved in the claiming of citizenship. Moral status figures more as a stumbling block to aliens seeking citizenship than the educational or political aspects of the matter."

Mr. Sturgis also said, that on account of a shortage of the force at the immigration station on Ellis Island, about 30,000 would-be applicants for citizenship cannot get certificates of their arrival in this country, to establish officially that they have been here for five years.

IMPROVED CATTLE SOUGHT FOR INDIA

Calcutta Agricultural Conference Considers Position

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, July 17—At an important conference in Calcutta of the departments of agriculture, industries and Commerce,, the Governor explained the progress of co-operative societies in Denmark, Britain and elsewhere. In Bengal there are 7000 such societies with a membership of 250,000 and a working capital of four crores.

Lord Lytton emphasized the importance of improving the strain of cattle, the efforts of the Government in this direction, and in that of seed distribution, agricultural education and irrigation.

In this connection it is distinctly unfortunate that out of a total demand of 34 lakhs, the council has only rejected 8000 rupees, but that this 8000 rupees was for the appointment of a cattle expert. No country in the world, probably, has more cattle than India, and of such a poor quality.

A number of subcommittees were formed to discuss agricultural progress and finance in the widest aspects, including also tube wells and irrigation societies.

BENGAL GREETS LORD LYTTON

CALCUTTA, July 17—Lord and Lady Lytton, in making a tour of the river areas in Bengal, are being received with gratifying cordiality, indicating the collapse of the non-cooperative movement. This is a widely different state of affairs from this time last year.

OIL CONCERN'S STOCKHOLDERS

OIL CITY, Pa., July 17—The National Transit Company stockholders at the close of June numbered 5198, an increase of 94 over the figures for Dec. 1, 1921 and 249 over the total for Dec. 1, 1920.

GREEKS DEMAND ACTION BY WORLD AGAINST THE TURK

(Continued from Page 1)

Asia Minor," said Senator Loring. "The Turks have disarmed the men, driven them into valleys and turned machine guns upon them. They have starved the old women and sold the younger ones at auction. The children have been left wandering for four years with nothing between them and death but the people of America.

"The Allies made a treaty with Kemal, England bowing down and France giving up Silesia. While the Greeks were fighting faithfully, the Allies deserted them. Recently when a commission was appointed to find out whether or not reports of the atrocities were exaggerated, Kemal Pasha, stating that the commission was prejudiced, refused to confer with it. It is the duty of all Christian people to free those who are persecuted because they are Christians."

"Greatest Crime in History"

Representative Frederick W. Dallinger designated the present massacres as the greatest crime in all history, the more shameful because the civilized nations of the world have taken no steps to prevent them.

"The world and civilization owe more to Greece than they ever can repay," he said. "To Greece we owe the preservation against the onslaughts of the Eastern barbarians of all we hold dear in the West. We owe to Greece all our highest conceptions of literature and art.

"The present need transcends any racial question. It concerns Christianity alone. In that country where Christianity had its actual origin there is now being carried on such a persistent persecution as never occurred under the Roman Empire. To this time selfish greed has so far dominated that Christian nations have stood by and witnessed it. Asia Minor belongs to Greece today. Constantinople, the ancient capital of the Eastern Empire, always must be hers.

"It is time America started a crusade, instead of investigating. It is time all Christian people put a stop to crimes which are a blot against civilization and a disgrace to the name of Christianity."

"The Greeks are protesting not only against the Turks, but against two other nations, Italy and France," said William Shaw McCallum of Brookline, candidate for district attorney. "The world was aroused by the atrocities committed against negroes in the Belgian Congo, but allows men to be murdered and children to be laid away to slavery because they are Christians, with no protest but an investigation.

"America was the first nation to recognize the independence of Greece in 1824, but since that time, what has America done to preserve the civilization of ancient Greece? Absolutely nothing. If the Greeks do not make America demand that these atrocities stop immediately it will be too late to save the few Christians who yet remain alive in Asia Minor."

Addressed In Greek

Telemachos Maktos, a young Greek who recently came to the United States and now is studying at Harvard University, addressed the meeting in Greek as a representative of the Greek students of Boston and vicinity.

"Where are the much talked of individual rights?" he asked. "Where is the principle of government by consent of the governed? Let every Christian citizen of America join the Greeks in their protest against the annihilation of their countrymen. Let every so-called Christian nation protect the rights of Christians who now are suffering unspeakable persecution."

Mayor Quinn read letters from Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Bishop William Lawrence, and Mayor Curley stating their entire sympathy with the purpose of the mass meeting, and their desire that the Government of the United States should at once take steps to prevent further atrocities in the Near East.

At the close of the meeting the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Whereas, The Turks by sword, fire and deportation are seeking the destruction of the Christian minorities in Asia Minor, and the terrible nature of the treatment of these people has been verified by those who have escaped, Greeks, Armenians, as well as Americans, it is hereby resolved that this meeting protest these persecutions in the name of Christianity and humanity and be it resolved that said persecutions be called again to the attention of the President of the United States with a view of his taking steps to mitigate such prosecution.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, to the ambassadors of England, France, Italy, and Japan, to the senators of Massachusetts, the Representative from this district, the Governor of the Commonwealth, and the mayors of Cambridge and Boston, with the request that they do all possible to stop these persecutions before it is too late to rescue those who are now living.

SEVEN MEN SLAIN IN MINERS' CLASH

WELLSBURG, W. Va., July 17 (By The Associated Press) — Sheriff H. H. Duvall and six men are known to have been slain and a large number wounded in a fight at the Clifton mine of the Richland Coal Company, 10 miles from Wellsburg, near the Pennsylvania state line today.

Thomas H. Duval, who was with his father, Sheriff H. H. Duval in the fight at the Clifton mine this morning, was this afternoon elected sheriff by the Brooke County Court. He at once took charge of the situation, with the asstance of Sheriff Clause of Wheeling and a body of state police.

"We succeeded in capturing some of the men in the party, nine, I believe, and we brought them here under guard. I don't know who they are yet," said Mr. Duvall.

As soon as the extent of the fight became known a call was sent to Governor Ephraim F. Morgan and Colonel Jackson Arnold, commanding the State Police, for help. Captain White, commanding company A, of the State Police, was ordered to move his men from Haywood, W. Va., to Wellsburg without delay, but reported that discontinuance of a Baltimore and Ohio train between Fairmont and Wheeling was delaying prompt movement of the men. Sergeant Ruth, in command of a detachment of State Police at Moundsville, also was ordered to get to Wellsburg as quickly as possible, and within an hour was on the way with his force.

TEXTILE STRIKE CENTERS IN LOWELL

Workers Called Out in Three Mills While in Two Others Wages Are Reduced

LOWELL, Mass., July 17—Wage reductions in two large textile mills in this city and the issuing of a strike call to the workers in three other large mills makes Lowell the center of the New England textile strike situation for the present.

Lawrence strikers are picketing peacefully the mills and have signified their willingness to confer with the State Board of Arbitration with regard to returning to work at the Pacific mills and also with the Lawrence City Council on conditions in the city. Manchester, N. H., strikers have drawn up a set of resolutions calling for federal investigation of the strike situation.

Less than 10 per cent of the workers at the Massachusetts mills here went on strike today because of the 20 per cent wage reduction. There was no walkout at the Lawrence Hosiery Mills here in spite of the "readjustment" of wages.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 17—A resolution calling upon New England senators and representatives in Congress to press for a federal investigation of the textile strike was adopted by the conference board of the United Textile Workers of America meeting here yesterday.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 17 (Special)—Hundreds of pickets patrolled the mill gates today, opening the seventeenth week of the textile strike in this city. Stone-throwing was reported at the Pacific Mills' print works.

The United Textile Workers of America will forward a communication to the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation to the effect that officials of the union are ready and willing to confer with them in regard to returning to work in the Pacific Mills under the old wage scale and "at greatly reduced working hours." A communication was also sent to the City Council asking permission for representatives of Labor to appear before the council at a special session this afternoon and present data regarding conditions in this city, and what is being done to settle the strike.

REDS PLAN REORGANIZATION OF THEIR PARTY IN AMERICA

Members Urged to Keep Up Legal Status but Never to Forget Illegal Aims of Communists

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 17—Steps are being taken by the Bolsheviki to reorganize the American Communist party which came into being in this city in the fall of 1919, according to Otto Branstetter, executive secretary of the American Socialist party. In a statement from National Socialist Headquarters, Mr. Branstetter says the executive committee of the Communist Internationale, is sending a special representative to this country to superintend the reorganization of the Communist party and to see that the instructions of the executive committee are carried out.

Many Obstacles Met

The path of the party in the United States has been full of rocks. But a short time after its formation here it had great opportunity to spread its Bolshevist propaganda through American industrial districts, but the Government closed down on it, some of its leaders were sent to prison after trial, others were deported, still others fled the country. For the first time in American history, it went "underground." Differences developed within the party and further disrupted it.

In his statement, Mr. Branstetter of the Socialists, who lost a substantial part of their membership to the Communists and have never been friendly, says:

"The controversy which has been raging in the Communist Party of America over the organization of the workers' party to function as a part of the Communist Party, seems to be definitely settled by a recent decision of the executive committee of the Communist Internationale."

He quoted the following excerpts from a document entitled "concerning the next tasks of the Communist Party of America," which he says was adopted by the executive committee last November:

Publicity to Be Controlled

"The Communist Party must take Internationale must be accepted as new legal party and must take the control firmly into its own hands. It must be careful to assure to itself the actual control over all the leading organs of the legal party. For this reason the legal organization must take the permanent form of a party organization.

"The program of the legal party will have to be somewhat restricted—special measures and slogans which, while not stating the illegal Communist purpose, will objectively have the revolutionary effect upon the masses, must be adopted. The legal party must, at all times, go as far toward the Communist program as is possible, while continuing a legal existence.

"The ruling of the Communist the initiative in the formation of the obligating every member of the Communist party of America, minority or majority, to work diligently in the immediate construction of a legal political party. As a rule, party members who failed to participate wholeheartedly in the legal work, or who sabotage that work must leave the party.

Not Too Much Intellectuality

"But in carrying out these instructions, the party must guard itself against the tendency to repudiate or neglect the illegal work—the tendency to become legal in fact as well as in outward appearance. This tendency will be found especially among intellectual party members, who have little experience in the brutal physical passes of the class struggle to which the rank and file workers are always exposed, but from which the intellectuals engaged in legal political work are sometimes shielded. Upon finding themselves in the easier life of legal activities, many will forget that no matter what maneuvers may be made upon the public stage, the final class struggle must be until it's end, a brutal fight of physical force.

"A certain element of the party membership will inevitably forget this fundamental principle (which no humble worker in the class struggle is allowed to forget) and will come forward with naïve proposals for liquidating the illegal machinery of the party. Such a tendency is very dangerous to a proletarian revolutionary party. The actual liquidation of the underground party would mean the liquidation of the revolutionary movement. Party members who persist in such a view must be ruthlessly expelled from the illegal party.

"JAZZ" IS FORBIDDEN IN PARKS OF TORONTO

TORONTO, July 8 (Special Correspondence)—Mr. Chambers, Parks Commissioner, together with the parks committee of Toronto have decided that "jazz" music will not be permitted in the public parks of Toronto. An application from the Kiwanis Club asking permission to conduct community singing was granted, but more information as to the nature of the proposed singing was required by the parks committee. "High class community singing is desirable, but we want control," stated Mr. Chambers. "There has been community singing that I wouldn't want even in the backyard, and I am strongly opposed to 'jazz' music in public parks."

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DECLARE GERMANY AT ONCE DEFAULTER, IS POINCARE AIM

(Continued from Page 1)

are those which date from before the war. There are also indemnities due to the Allies and to Germans alike for damages sustained to their property. Before the debts have been centralized by offices of compensation. Those of Paris and Strasbourg both register heavy deficits due to Germany, even after there has been a deduction of receipts of sales following the confiscation of German property. Another class of debt is that determined by mixed tribunals. These are purely commercial.

What Germany now wants is a complete moratorium for her commercial debts till 1925, and for the offices of compensation, to pay only £500,000 per month instead of £2,000,000. This fresh request is not relished here. The French Government, however, is actively pursuing a policy of reparations in kind. It has addressed a note to the German Government fixing July 20 as the date of the application of the Westbaden accords with their supplements. Every effort is to be made to obtain in goods what cannot be obtained in cash. Even the Le Troquer scheme which would have German labor and material, not only for the ruined regions but for the general industrial development of France, the equipment of parts, the improvement of canals, the erection of power stations on rivers which can produce electricity, is being actively pushed.

Compensation to France

Negotiations are required and many points of law arise, but it is not anticipated that Germany will raise any difficulties. The idea grows every day that if France is compensated for the cancellation of her credits on Germany by the cancellation of her debts to other countries, a possible policy will be evolved. A declaration by England on this point is anxiously awaited, and some reticence is being observed. France, to put it bluntly, while ready to accept reasonable propositions, reserves the right and power to demand full reparations and to act accordingly if they are not forthcoming.

LONDON, July 17 (By the Associated Press)—Mr. Lloyd George in answer to a question in the House of Commons said that the British Government was steadily pursuing a policy of insisting that Germany adopt the financial reforms recommended by the Reparation Commission. He said the first essential was, re-establishment of the German financial system and restoration of the equilibrium in the Budget.

PARIS, July 17 (By The Associated Press)—The Reparations Commission was officially notified today that Germany had deposited 32,000,000 gold marks in designated banks to meet her July 15 reparations payment.

Sharp Fighting Occurs on Northwest Frontier

By Special Cable

Calcutta, July 17

SOME sharp fighting is reported on the northwest frontier. A party of eight police attacked the Banu area and put up a stout fight until the raiders eventually withdrew. A long tale of sniping incidents, ambushes, convoy attacks and village raids still continues and has not been terminated by the occupation of the Mahsud country.

The Ismail Khan District is very unsettled and likely to remain so until the Jaxiristan tribes are better controlled. Reinforcements of constabulary are being drafted. In an attack recently made on the convoy, there were 11 British casualties; the officer in charge succumbed to his wounds. The enemy captured 40 mules as a reprisal. The village of Armedwam was surrounded and 30 arrests made.

RUSSIANS REQUEST FURTHER PARLEYS

Probability of Re-opening of Conference—Statement by Mr. Lloyd George in Parliament

THE HAGUE, July 17 (By The Associated Press)—The non-Russian sub-commission on property decided this afternoon to meet the Russian delegates tomorrow and hear any new proposals the Soviet representatives desire to make concerning restitution of or compensation for confiscated property.

The Russian answer to the recent communication from the non-Russian delegates, which in effect invited a new declaration from the Russians on which a continuance of the conference might be based, was presented by Maxim Litvinoff, head of the Soviet delegation.

M. Litvinoff asked for the calling of a meeting of the presidents of the three non-Russian sub-commissions with the Russian delegates to study means for resuming the work of the conference.

As the Russians were leaving the peace palace where their answer was being discussed informally this noon by the non-Russian sub-commissions, one of the delegates said: "This probably will reopen the conference."

The Russian answer expressed the conviction that a general accord between Russia and the powers was quite possible at The Hague, provided the powers abandoned their ultimatum for the restitution of confiscated property and clearly indicated what countries would participate in financial assistance for Russia, together with the amount and form of such assistance.

The Russians insisted they were disposed to study the form of compensation for confiscated property, but wish to postpone this question until they knew the amount of the claims against them and until the question of financial assistance was settled.

COTTON RECEIPTS AT GENOA IN MAY

WASHINGTON, July 15—Receipts of raw cotton at Genoa, Italy, during the month of May totaled 55,993 bales, 43,503 coming from the United States and 12,490 bales from other countries. Of the cotton received from the United States 18,418 bales were shipped from New Orleans, 17,110 from Galveston, 7475 from Wilmington, and only 500 from New York. Of the little over 12,000 bales from other countries, 9475 were shipped from Bombay. Vice Consul Richard B. Haven reports that stocks on hand at Genoa on May 20 amounted to 12,790 bales, of which 8796 were American.

COAL STRIKE TRUCE BELIEVED POSSIBLE

Official Washington Is Confident President's Peace Proposal Will Finally Be Accepted

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 17—President Harding conferred again today at the White House with Alfred M. Ogle, president of the National Coal Association. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, also was present at the conference. Mr. Ogle sought further explanation by the President of his mine strike peace proposal, after which he reported to the representatives of the various operators at the Washington Hotel.

That the President has not given up hope of a truce being reached in the mine war, with an immediate resumption of production, is intimated by one of his closest advisers. The reply of the United Mine Workers of America is not considered as closing the door to a basis for settlement. On the contrary, the statement of the miners is believed to have further cleared the situation. Following this, with the statement of the President, interpreting certain phases of his proposal, this administration officer was optimistic concerning future developments.

General Proposal Accepted

The miners have accepted the general proposal of arbitration by a commission, though they have raised objections to details concerning how the dispute shall be arbitrated. This has been the view of the President. No information was forthcoming from the White House with regard to the conference between the President, Mr. Hoover and Mr. Ogle.

Reports of riots in the coal fields at Wheeling, W. Va., were expected by official Washington further to impress reluctant Miners Union officials and the operators with the importance of effecting an immediate settlement.

On the railway situation, the Administration is marking time. Reports today from the affected areas said these were free from violence.

Rumors from Chicago of an impending armistice in the railway shopmen's strike also are being heard in Washington. The President has not made public his policy regarding a settlement of the railway strike. The only information from the White House has been that the Administration backs the United States Railroad Labor Board, and will do everything possible to keep the mails and interstate commerce moving and to preserve law and order.

Rail Strike Lowers Coal Output

The railway strike also is restricting output of coal at non-union mines, since many trains are being dropped from schedules.

"A new cause has arisen, to limit production of coal, namely local congestion of traffic associated with the strike of the railway shop men," says the representative of the United States Geological Survey. "Because of the uncertainties of the situation, it is difficult to forecast production for the present week (July 10 to 15). But the records of the first four days suggest that the output of bituminous coal can hardly exceed 4,300,000 tons. Production of anthracite continues practically zero."

Consumption of coal is running at the rate of approximately 8,000,000 tons a week and the reserve stocks have now fallen below 30,000,000 tons.

WASHINGTON AWAITS BRITISH MISSION

WASHINGTON, July 17—Reports of Great Britain's intention of sending a financial mission to the United States in September to negotiate the funding of England's $5,000,000,000 war debt were received today with apparent gratification by Treasury officials.

The $100,000,000 expected from Great Britain in October as a semi-annual installment of interest on her debt has been included in Treasury estimates.

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Edison Warehouse Plan a Mistake, Thinks A. Sapiro

New York, July 6
Special Correspondence

AARON SAPIRO, who has been prominently identified with the organization of the commodity growers, such as the Pacific coast fruit associations and the cotton growers association, when asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor his opinion on the plan, proposed by Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, that the Federal Government build warehouses for storing farmers' crops and issue receipts to be used as a basis of credit, made the following statement:

"Does the Edison plan really offer anything fundamental to the farmer? Does the Edison plan involve important elements which in themselves are not purely farmer problems and cannot, therefore, be considered from the standpoint of the farmer only? Does the Edison plan involve important elements which are undesirable in themselves?

"The real need of the farmer today is a proper marketing system. Any plan which offers advantages for other difficulties of the farmers may be absolutely correct in itself—but may prove utterly useless because it does not effect the one vital need of agriculture. Everything that the farmer does during the year converges into one point—the marketing point at which he converts his investment in labor into cash results.

"All the problems of production, transportation, grading, storage and otherwise are to be subordinated in collateral to the one marketing problem. The results of the farmers' marketing method will determine whether he has an adequate return—or whether he has so little, over a term of years, that he will be compelled to leave the farm, or to become a tenant, or to degrade his standard of living. These are the three symptoms of a poor marketing system. Throughout the country, with the exception of California and a few other favored spots, all three results are alarmingly evident.

Cities and Country Compared

"The 1920 census showed for the first time a greater population in the cities and towns than in the country. Tenantry is increasing very generally. In most sections of the country, particularly the south and middle west, the standard of living on the farm has gone down and down until there appears to be a gap of almost one generation between the cultural standard of the city and the life on the farm. All of these things are bad for the body politic—and tragic for the farmer.

"The present marketing system is a relative failure. The consuming public has justification for worry about a permanent supply of sufficient food, and also about the enormous quantities of food that never move to market, because the farmer cannot secure a return which will pay even the transportation charges.

"Nevertheless, in every form of industry the American progress has been so remarkable that the failure of agriculture on marketing should excite at least intellectual curiosity. Are there any factors in agriculture which have prevented the development of America's greatest industry along the lines of the approved methods of ordinary industries?

"Normal industry is characterized by group production (the factory system), group capital and group marketing. Our banking system and our industrial practice is built on the basis of group transactions, particularly group marketing. Agriculture, like art, is characterized by individual production. Nevertheless, marketing is a group problem.

Cotton Dumped on Market

"The cotton farmers, over 1,000,000 of them, pick and gin the cotton and then bring it into the town for sale by the street buyer. The farmer does not know his grade or staple length, or other points of quality; he does not know the condition of the local or distant markets; he does not know if the world is using cotton on a basis of 15,000,000 bales or 18,000,000 bales; he does not know if the American crop is 8,000,000 bales or 12,000,000 bales; he does not know credit conditions and has no facilities for offering to the bank a proper document against his cotton; he does not know transportation conditions and can do nothing in reference to rates or accommodations; he cannot even raise a finger when an embargo is declared because the terminal ports are crowded with cotton.

"Each farmer blindly dumps his cotton on the market against every other cotton farmer. The result is chaos and low prices. The buyer stands on the side and picks up the cotton for whatever low prices the dumping system of the farmers has created. The farmer must accept what the buyer chooses to give him for his cotton. The result is that 1,000,000 families in the cotton belt have an average family income of less than $340, covering the last 10 years. Their standard of living is degrading—and the entire south suffers.

"This system of dumping breeds speculation. It surely does not help the manufacturer or the consumer, and it works disastrously for the farmer. The fundamental need of agriculture is to eliminate this system of dumping, which is based on individual selling by the farmers—on the handling of a group problem in an individual instead of a group method.

System of Merchandising

"In Europe, as well as in California and other sections of this country, the farmers have learned how to stop dumping. They have substituted for dumping a system of merchandising, the moving of the crops into the markets of the world at such times and in such quantities that they will be absorbed by the markets at prices which are fair under current market conditions.

"In California the farmers have adopted the system of co-operative marketing to the extent of almost $300,000,000 worth of products a year. Throughout the south the growers of cotton, tobacco, rice, sweet potatoes, peaches, pecans and other products are now organizing on the California plan.

"In the middle west the wheat growers have awakened to the possibilities in this method. In Canada the Government of the Province of Ontario is spending its own resources to teach the growers how to organize themselves into co-operative marketing associations. This system is thoroughly distinct from the consumer co-operative associations, although the farmers have been misguided into the idea that Roachdale elevators and Roachdale stores, designed solely for the consumer system, will solve the marketing problems of a producing country.

Co-operative Marketing

"The co-operative marketing system, with the elimination of individual dumping, is the one proved and permanent relief that the farmers of this country have ever discovered. Under co-operative marketing over 80 per cent of the California farmers who are members of co-operative marketing associations actually made net profits in the year 1920-21, when over 90 per cent of the farmers in the United States as a whole, with superior products, with superior geographical locations and lower freight rates, lost substantial amounts in the marketing of their crops.

"The one distinctive thing in California is co-operative marketing. By solving the marketing problem, the California farmers have likewise solved completely the difficulties of grading, packing, storing, financing and merchandising their products. When once co-operative marketing comes to stay, all other problems seem to be easily solved, as collateral, or minor elements of the general merchandising viewpoint.

"This is where Mr. Edison fails lamentably. It is obvious that the plan cannot apply to perishable products, but only to semi-perishable products such as potatoes, apples, cured sweet potatoes; or non-perishable products such as cotton, wheat, corn, dried fruits, nuts, and so forth. Products that are harvested once a year but consumed throughout the year must be carried by someone for orderly distribution.

"Warehouses with a certain amount of grading are inevitable. As a matter of fact, the federal Government has established a federal licensing system for warehouses, under which the Government is trying to create the system of grading and standardizing and to encourage the construction of properly bonded and conducted warehouses throughout the country. This policy deserves and is now getting warm support from the farm leaders.

Work of Bureau of Markets

"This is the only element of Mr. Edison's plan which has any merit; and this particular element is already paralleled by the unusually good work done by the Bureau of Markets. From every other standpoint, the Edison plan offers no substantial relief. It would simply fool the farmer into thinking that he had something, whereas he would have simply a pretense of marketing. If the plan were effective, the farmers would stand there watching for top markets. They would become speculators—and not merchants. Then when the markets became high they would all dump against each other as they do today.

"Mr. Edison's plan will bind the dumping system upon the American farmer without hope of relief. Mr. Edison's plan makes it impossible to merchandise agricultural products—and that is the one and only vital relief that can place American agriculture on a better basis today. No system which permits each farmer, acting as an individual, to throw his products on the market against every other farmer, can possibly permit of an intelligent merchandising policy.

Issuance of Certificates

"In addition to that, the Edison plan involves the issuance of certificates equal to currency based on agricultural commodities. If we are to adopt a system of certificates or documents equal to currency, such system should not be based on agriculture only, but on all American products. This is a problem which does not affect agriculture solely and wholly and, therefore, should not be introduced as part of a purely agricultural plan.

"If Mr. Edison contemplates a complete change of the gold basis for currency, this should be stated as a general principle, with equal reference to steel rails and cotton. The Edison plan involves this theory of the certificate or currency, secured by warehouse receipts against farm products. If the inevitable dumping were sufficiently strong, the prices would then be carried below the loan value against which the certificates had been issued. The Edison plan would, therefore, create a debased currency, secured by a fluctuating commodity value, accepted only by legal fiat in this country, and not accepted as currency or exchange in other countries.

"All in all, I believe the Edison plan will offer no assistance whatsoever to the farmer; that it will injure the farmer by misguiding him into the idea of easy money; that it will be a calamity in blinding the farmer to his real problem, the merchandising of his products; that it will not affect the trade in any sense; that it will not help the consumer from any standpoint. In addition, I believe that the Edison plan involves a fundamental change in the currency basis of the country and must be studied in reference to other American products and the international position of America. I further believe that the Edison plan contains an element of currency secured by uncertain and not universally accepted values, and will result in debasing the financial basis of governmental security.

More Warehouses Needed

"I agree that more warehouses are needed; but they should be constructed along the lines heretofore laid down by the Bureau of Markets without involving the warehouse problems, without any attempt to set up a false system of currency and without binding the growers permanently to the method of dumping their agricultural products. The farmer should not ask the Government to change its currency system on his account.

"The farmer simply wants a chance to apply to his industry the business principles which have proved effective and successful in all other industries. The farmer must be guided to understand marketing as a group problem. If Mr. Edison wants to help the farmers, he must concentrate on the one vital weakness of the agricultural system—marketing.

"If the farmer solves his marketing problem—as he has invariably done through the right type of co-operative marketing, the farmer will not need any sort of certificates or currency, or any kind of financing other than can be accorded by a more flexible attitude of the Federal Reserve Board and the creation of a proper agricultural credit agency, to continue in a permanent way the brilliant work of Eugene Meyer and his colleagues of the War Finance Corporation."

Photograph © by Harris & Ewing

Members of Interdepartment Advisory Committee on Governmental Radio Broadcasting

From Left to Right—James C. Edgerton, F. P. Guthrie, Capt. H. P. Perrill, Dr. S. W. Stratton, J. C. Gilbert, W. A. Wheeler, A. E. Cook, and L. J. Heath

FRENCH COMPARE ARMAMENT COSTS

Nation Said to Lead World in Ratio of Reductions

PARIS, July 1—France, "in spite of the heavy burdens which the care of insuring her safety and of fulfilling her international obligations has imposed," is leading the world in the proportionate reduction of military expenditures, according to an official memorandum respecting the military budgets of 11 leading countries, compiled by the French Government and submitted to The Associated Press.

Italy, with an increase of 390 per cent in her budget over the year 1913-14, stands far ahead on the list, the memorandum points out, while France with an increase of but 52 per cent is at the bottom. Other countries, the compilation shows, range in the following order:

Japan, 290 per cent; Spain, 275 per cent; Norway, 195 per cent; Great Britain, 181 per cent; United States, 174 per cent; Sweden, 155 per cent; Holland, 138 per cent; Denmark, 125 per cent and Switzerland, 73 per cent.

Elaborating upon the French reduction, the memorandum adds that in 1913 the military branch absorbed fully one-third of the general budget, or 1,657,574,736 francs from a total of 5,066,000,000. In 1922, with the military expenditures increased by various international obligations such as the maintenance of troops on the Rhine and elsewhere, the defence arm required but one-fifth of the general appropriations, or 5,056,000,000 francs from a total of approximatly 25,000,000,000 for the entire government.

The military expenditures of the five great powers, based on a gold franc standard, are set forth in the memorandum as follows United States 6,100,000,000, Great Britain 4,300,000,000, Japan 1,900,000,000, France 1,823,000,0000, Italy 970,000,000.

ISLE OF PINES BEGINS CAMPAIGN FOR TRADE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 17—The Isle of Pines Commercial Bureau has been opened in this city by the Isle of Pines Chamber of Commerce and the attention of Americans will be called to the general business situation on this tiny island 30 miles off the south coast of Cuba.

The bureau will make every effort to extend the trade between the middle west and the Isle of Pines and will seek to have the United States place the island under local control. At present, it is under Cuban jurisdiction. Facts about the island, particularly agricultural, are to be sent out from this office.

HENRY M. PEERS DISCHARGED

NEW YORK, July 15—Henry M. Peers, cotton broker held in Magistrate's Court to await grand jury action on a grand larceny charge growing out of a cotton transaction, was ordered discharged today by Supreme Court Justice Cohalan on the ground that the magistrate erred in holding him.

FREE STATE ARMY TAKES 500 REBELS

Republican Centers Being Cleared —Irregulars Angle for Sympathy of Irish

DUBLIN, July 17—During the weekend operations throughout the fighting zone the national army troops captured about 500 prisoners from the republican insurgents, it was announced today. These included 300 captured at Dundalk, 70 at Collooney, 54 in North Tipperary and 21 in County Donegal.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 17—Irish nationalist forces have made notable progress during the week-end in clearing up the Republican centers of resistance in the north and west of the 26 counties and notably in Dundalk, Lough Swilley and Collooney, where they have captured important positions and taken large numbers prisoners. They are also closing in upon the southwest, where the Republicans have long been preparing their principal stand.

Street fighting continues in Limerick where the Republicans have the same tactics as in Dublin by seizing, barricading and provisioning numerous buildings where they are resisting the efforts of nationalist forces to dislodge them. Much damage to property is thus being caused, with loss and casualties among non-combatants who, all along, have been the principal sufferers from disturbances.

West Offers Problem

The country behind Limerick offers a difficult problem. It was here during the British occupation that the Crown forces met with the greatest opposition, the whole of the west, including the counties of Clare, Limerick, Tipperary, Cork and Waterford, where the Republicans are now concentrating, having ultimately to be brought under martial law. This region is wild, boggy and mountainous, and contains several excellent defensive lines in Shannon, Suir and Black Water, while its seaboard possesses innumerable landing places for re-enforcements and supplies or, alternatively, for evacuation.

The Republican plan of campaign is to wear out the Free State troops by flying columns, drawing their supplies by a system of levy upon the population. These columns may find it possible to hold definite positions here and there, but their main policy is to compel the Free State forces to fritter away their strength in providing garrisons throughout the disturbed area. These garrisons, they hope, will be the prey of Republican columns which could take them in detail, secure supplies and be gone, before the Free State re-enforcements could arrive.

The view is held in informed circles here that the Republicans have no prospect of ultimate military success, but that they still hope to exhaust the supporters of the Free State while they work up Irish sentiment against Michael Collins for "shooting down Irishmen with enemy weapons." Their main campaign is thus one of propaganda in which Eamon de Valera has proved himself adept. Although the Irish people, as a whole, are heartily sick of civil war and would gladly see Mr. Collins completely successful, numbers of Irishmen, and still more of Irish women, are convinced that Ireland has been once more "betrayed."

Republicans Are Penned Up

The Republicans have also captured the extreme wing of the Irish Labor Party, which is proclaiming Mr. Collins as a "tyrant in British pay." They are further making capital out of the military preparations of Ulster to put down the disorder in the North, which they represent as a threat to the independence of the South.

The extraordinary mildness of measures which Mr. Collins has so far taken against those found in arms against his Government, is militating against the success of these maneuvers.

Meanwhile, by penning up the Republicans in the southwest, he has largely relieved the Ulster border, where the raiding is much reduced. This is immensely important as the Republican forces engaged in looting their own sympathizers in the South have far less capacity for stirring up trouble than when they are able to raid the Ulster Protestants at will.

The position of the few remaining southern Unionists has become even more desperate than before, and it is difficult to see any respite in store for these unhappy people. Mr. Collins' difficulties are also by no means over, since success in the field has its dangers in the council chamber, and Irish representatives, even when elected upon a pro-treaty ticket, are prone to manifest a very inconvenient sympathy for the beaten side.

The question of finances is becoming acute and it is very doubtful what measure of success will attend the Free State loan that is being talked of to take the place of uncollected revenue. From a military point of view, however, the situation is definitely easier.

LUMBER CO-OPERATION URGED

VICTORIA, B. C., July 4 (Special Correspondence)—Canadian and United States authorities must reach some agreement on legislation covering logging and lumbering operations if any important step to eliminate forest waste is to be achieved, according to T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands for British Columbia, who has just returned to his desk here after a complete survey of British Columbia forests by airplane. "Competition and general economic conditions have resulted in the waste of a large amount of timber," he said. "Under keen competition it is impossible for British Columbia and its great lumber industry to move faster than across the border."

FEDERAL RADIO BOARD IS NAMED

Committee Will Direct All Governmental Broadcasting

WASHINGTON, July 17—The membership of the new inter-departmental advisory committee, formed to aid Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in enforcing government radio regulations, was announced last night by the commerce department. One of the major functions of the committee, which was created upon recommendation of the radio conference held early in the spring, is to advise regarding "priority in the types of government material to be broadcast and regarding schedule or operation."

Its members are: Dr. S. W. Stratton, Commerce Department, chairman; W. A. Wheeler, agriculture; O. P. Hood, interior; S. Ely, justice; A. E. Cook, labor; J. C. Edgeton, post office; W. S. Rogers, state; L. J. Heath, treasury; Maj.-Gen. G. O. Squier, war; Capt. H. P. Perrill, budget bureau, and F. P. Gutherie.

In accordance with recommendations of the committee, the department stated, an experimental system of government broadcasting by "primary" stations had been established as follows: Arlington, Va., 5950 meters; Great Lakes, Ill., 4900 meters; Washington, D. C., 1980 meters; Omaha, Neb., 2500 meters; North Platte, Neb., 4000 meters; Rock Spring, Wyo., 3000 meters; Elko, Nev., 3000 meters, and Reno, Nev., 3200 meters.

The eight stations thus far included in the system, the department said, send out daily bulletins of Government news, mostly agricultural market data.

FASCISTI ENDANGER FACTA GOVERNMENT

Excesses Rouse Italian Parties—Socialists May Call General Strike in Liguria

By Special Cable

ROME, July 17—It begins to appear doubtful whether the Facta Government will be able to last until the summer holidays, owing to its inability to put an end to the Fascisti excesses.

Saturday evening, during a heated discussion in the Chamber on the Government's responsibility for the Cremona disturbances, news arrived that the house of Signor Miglioli, a popular deputy, at Cremona, had been destroyed by the Fascisti, whereupon all the parties except the extreme Right attacked the Government's weakness. After half an hour's shouting, it was proposed that the sitting should be postponed as a sign of sympathy for Signor Miglioli's loss. Luigi Facta, the Prime Minister, accepted the proposal on condition that the suspension did not imply a vote of lack of confidence.

Had a vote occurred at the time, the Government would certainly have been defeated, as the popular party was very indignant at the Government's slackness and the position of Signor Facta was, therefore, critical.

The Fascisti are, indeed, rendering the internal situation dangerous. Besides the invasion of roving bands into various towns, notably Cremona, there have been violent disputes with members of the Popular Party. With their serious repercussion in Parliament, there is now the serious danger of a general strike in the whole province of Liguria. A few days ago the Fascisti compelled the Socialist municipality of Sestri Ponenti, four miles west of Genoa, to resign by force. They also committed various acts of aggression which caused such indignation that the Socialists went to the Prefect of Genoa and threatened a general strike unless the Government, which is suspected of helping the Fascisti, immediately reinstated the officers of the municipality. The prefect refused to take action and, therefore, a strike is probable. The Government, which is sending troops to Liguria, may try to negotiate, as the strike would also affect Genoa, thus paralyzing the industrial areas. It is noteworthy that the Fascisti movement is directed almost more against the Popular Party than against the Socialists.

As the Popular and Socialist parties are the two strongest parties in Italy, it is probable that the Government will be compelled, shortly, to take energetic action against the Fascisti.

GERMAN POLITICS LESS UNSETTLED

By Special Cable

BERLIN, July 17—Germany's political crisis, the heritage of Dr. Rathenau's assassination, is still unsettled. It may be said, however, that political conditions are definitely less acute and that the plans of the reactionaries and the monarchists have been defeated by the sound democratic spirit of the vast mass of the German workers.

President Ebert yesterday discussed the political situation with the party leaders. He made it clear that the present was a most inopportune time for the dissolution of the Reichstag and for holding new elections. He also insisted upon a compromise to enable the present parliament to pass the "Defense of the Republic" bill and thereafter to carry on at least until the autumn.

It is evident that the bill mentioned will obtain the required two-thirds majority, the bark of Bavaria in this matter being worse than its bite.

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Over Three Hundred Lots

Of Seasonable Goods Are Offered in Our Important

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All Taken from Our Own Regular Stock and Marked Below Regular Prices

We must clear stocks in preparation both for inventory, which is near at hand, and to make room for the vanguard of new Fall merchandise which arrives soon. We must do it NOW, quickly and positively. The pricings of the items presented here are radically reduced. Included are wearing apparel, dress accessories, as well as many home necessities.

MINUTE MEN SCOUR NEW YORK TO CAPTURE 500,000 WET PLEDGES

(Continued from Page 1)

to have succeeded in withdrawing $5,000,000 of liquor on fraudulent permits. Wealthy men backed the scheme, working with corrupt politicians and Government employees as agents. Politicians are said to have banded together to levy tribute on the bootleg syndicate and to have extended their operations until not a bootlegger in the country, however insignificant and remote, failed to pay blackmail to them.

The existence of a highly capitalized syndicate has been under investigation for more than two years. In the summer of 1920, Col. Arthur E. Earnshaw, head of the special intelligence unit in Washington, is credited with having begun the work that now holds promise of successful completion. Detectives are hopeful that arrests will be made in New York and five other cities, it has been learned. The men arrested will include wealthy men backing the fraudulent withdrawals and politicians through whom they have been working.

Corruption Extended

Government employees who were not the servants of the blackmailing politicians were corrupted, it is said, and employees of the Post Office Department and other government departments, it is thought, will be arrested in numbers when evidence is complete.

Appointment of "grafters" to posts in the prohibition enforcement offices is laid to the activities of the "wet" interests who have used politicians as their catspaws. These subordinates, raking in tribute from all bootleggers, facilitated the marketing as well as the obtaining of liquor.

Backed by the power of millions of dollars, the original syndicate is suspected in some quarters of having inspired and directed the theft of liquor withdrawal permits from the government printing office in Washington. These permits are printed on special water-marked paper and numbers of such permits, to which, it is believed, the names of officials have been forged, have turned up in this and other cities since the theft.

Through these stolen and forged permits, $1,000,000 worth of liquor has been withdrawn from a single distillery, and it is believed, in view of the wide ramifications of the conspiracy, and the lengthy period during which it has been active, that $5,000,000 is the minimum amount of withdrawals.

Opportunity for Prosecution Needed by New York Enforcers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 15—Prosecution of the many hundreds of cases involving violation of the Volstead Act is the greatest need in the southern district of New York, according to Ralph H. Day, New York State Director, who reported in person to Roy A. Haynes, prohibition commissioner. Juries and enforcement officers in New York are co-operating better than ever before with federal agents, he declared, with a result that the situation in New York is improving.

"It is my opinion that the different law enforcement agencies of New York are making every effort to co-operate with my force in the enforcement of the national prohibition act," said Mr. Day.

"The greatest need in New York," he said, "is perhaps the opportunity to present for prosecution the many hundreds of cases now pending in the Southern District. In the Northern District convictions have been 100 per cent, the Western District over 80 per cent; Southern and Eastern districts over 70 per cent. :

Swiss Investigator Finds America Highly Benefited Under Prohibition Régime

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 15—Dr. Robert Hercod of Lauzanne, Switzerland, director of the International Temperance Bureau—who sailed for Europe today on the Noordland—will report to European governments that during a stay of three months in America he saw only two drunken men. He traveled extensively in the East and West investigating the results of prohibition. His findings on the effects of prohibition in America will be given to the governments of Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Jugo-Slavia, Bulgaria and other countries.

"I have traveled," Dr. Hercod told The Christian Science Monitor representative, "from New York to Richmond, Atlanta, New Orleans; along the Mexican border to San Antonio, thence to Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle, stopping on my way back at Butte, Denver, Chicago, Cleveland and Albany. During all that time I saw two drunks—or I supposed they were drunk—one in New York and the other in Butte. I visited in every place so-called slums and those streets reported to be the worst places in the city.

"I made it a point especially to investigate conditions in harbor cities and industrial centers — comparing them to cities similar in size and condition in Europe. Social life and street life in America is a hundred times cleaner and decenter than in Europe. Even if one compares the conditions in New York with those in London, Paris or Berlin, New York is infinitely better.

"During the fortnight I spent in New York City I approached many people who were not at all prohibitionists, but who were engaged in various forms of work and from the statements, as well as from the figures, they presented to me, I could see that prohibition in New York is diminishing destitution, improving homes and bettering hygienic and social conditions. Comparing for instance the Bowery in New York with White Chapel in London it is the difference between Heaven and Hell.

"We have been told in Europe that there was more drinking in America than on our continent—more drinking than before prohibition. After all I have seen and heard, I must say that the situation has been absolutely misrepresented.

"While in America I saw many prominent people, governors and former governors, chiefs of police, business men and railway officials, asking them for a candid statement as to the effects of prohibition in order to corroborate my own findings. In spite of some amount of bootlegging, there is absolutely no comparison betwen conditions in the United States and Europe.

"I leave the United States with the renewed impression that America has taken the leadership in this as in other fields. Some people in Europe may regret it, but it would be much wiser to accept the facts and learn from your country the lessons it has to teach us."

Arrests Grow in Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis., July 14 — The growth of prohibition enforcement in Wisconsin is said by W. Stanley Smith, prohibition commissioner, to be reflected in a comparative report submitted to Governor J. J. Blaine today showing the increase in fines and arrests during 1920 and 1921.

During the first year of his administration as prohibition commissioner fines totaled $283,636, collected from 1544 convictions. This compares with $27,635 taken in fines on 152 convictions obtained under the administration of his predecessor. All fines go into the school fund.

"In those counties where the local officers have been active in assisting in apprehending violators and where the courts have co-operated by imposing adequate punishment, the unlawful traffic in intoxicants has been practically suppressed," Mr. Smith declared. "In other counties the traffic is still flourishing in varying degrees."

Los Angeles Women Organize to Help Dry Enforcement Act

LOS ANGELES, July 17 (Special)—The Woman's Law Enforcement League, composed of representative women from virtually all of the big Los Angeles clubs, will go into the autumn campaign with the slogan "Vote for the Wright Anti-Bootlegging Act." This action was determined at a luncheon Saturday attended by 100 women.

A. J. Hill, County Counsel, explained to the league the provisions of the Wright Act, which was passed by the last Legislature, signed by the Governor and then submitted to referendum by the liquor interests for a vote by the people on Nov. 7. He explained that all the measure does is to adopt and incorporate the Volstead law as an integral part of the law of California. He declared that its adoption would go far to enable the enforcement officers to capture most of the army of bootleggers.

Mrs. Chester A. Asheley, a leading club woman, was chosen president. The chief address was made by T. S. Montgomery, for many years assistant state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, who told some "inside" facts of the attempt of the liquor interests to evade the Volstead law. He delivered a warning against the growth of a sinister new influence encountered by city, state and federal officials, dubbed "The figures."

Among women who spoke for the Wright law were Mrs. E. T. Exley, Mrs. Eva Wheeler and Mrs. J. C. Urquhaert.

CHURCH OUTLINES 3-YEAR PROGRAM

Episcopalians Will Consider Expenditure of $21,000,000

NEW YORK, July 17—A three-year program for church work, requiring for its execution $21,000,000, has been formally approved by the national council of the Episcopal Church and recommended for adoption by the general convention which will meet in Portland, Ore., Sept. 6, it was announced yesterday. This does not include the sums which will be raised and expended by the various dioceses and parishes for their own work.

It is proposed to raise and expend the $21,000,000 on the basis of $6,000,000 in 1923, $7,000,000 in 1924, and $8,000,000 in 1925. In each of these years, after the necessary amounts have been set aside for carrying on the existing work of the church, it is proposed that the balance available shall be applied, up to the maximum fixed for the year for the new work outlined in the program according to a priority list which is being prepared to meet in their order the most urgent needs of the church.

One feature of the program provides that $1,500,000 be spent on educational work, including $1,000,000 for new construction work at the church colleges. This is entirely separate from the endowment campaigns now under way or recently completed.

EXPOSE THREATENED OF LIQUOR GRAFTING

CHICAGO, July 17—Preparations were made yesterday by Col. A. C. Earnshaw, chief of the special revenue intelligence unit, to present to the Federal Grand Jury the cases of Harry W. Mager, and Benjamin M. Mitchell, charged with extortion in connection with liquor cases.

Mager, formerly collector of internal revenue for the Chicago district, and Mitchell, for more than 30 years a member of the Illinois Legislature, were arrested Saturday and released on $5000 bonds.

Mager asserted that his defense will be "a startling offense that will make many prominent federal authorities run for cover." While the charges against the two have to do with only one cas of alleged extortion, federal agents asserted that the arrest are the forerunners of liquor graft revelations.

ALCOHOLIC "CURES" IN SLIGHT DEMAND

But Beer and Wine Would Bring Return of Drunkenness, Says Neal Institute's Head

"A return of wine and beer would bring back all the old drunkenness," is the opinion of Dr. B. E. Neal of San Francisco, Cal., who as head of the Neal institutes has been engaged for many years in the treatment of alcoholic patients, according to Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, executive secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation in Boston. This is just one more assurance that the persistent propaganda of the liquor interests all over the United States at this time for a return of "light wines and beer" is merely an entering wedge which, if it could be inserted in the structure of prohibition, would be used to wreck it, and thus undo all the undoubted and irrefutable good work of the Volstead Act.

"Some time ago I thought it would be interesting to learn what had become of the many 'cures' for drunkards which existed in the United States before the advent of the Eighteenth Amendment," Miss Stoddard told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Yesterday I received a letter from A. H. Briggs of the California Anti-Saloon League in San Francisco, in reply to a question I had asked him which throws some very interesting light upon the effect of prohibition on drunkenness on the Pacific slope.

"'We have investigated the Keeley Institute and the Neal Institute of San Francisco,' Mr. Briggs writes, 'with the following result:

"The Keeley Institute has gone out of business. It began to decline in 1916 and quit entirely in 1918. Mr. Wallace, in charge of the Neal Institute in San Francisco, reports that in pre-prohibition days, there were 65 Neal Institutes for the care of alcoholics: 60 in the United States and five in other countries. Only two of the 60 in the United States are now open, one in Portland and one in San Francisco. The institute in Portland has only an occasional alcoholic case, being mainly devoted to general hospital service. The institute in Los Angeles is closed. Dr. Neal's brother, who is still in Los Angeles, treats occasional alcoholics who come to him, placing them in Westlake or some other hospital.

"The institute in San Francisco has recently had one or two cases a month. These have been characterized in many cases by severe poisoning and they all swear, "never again." Mr. Wallace reports that the opinion of drinkers is that any man who now drinks will sooner or later get something which will "knock him out." My report, then, is that as a result of prohibition, the Keeley Institute has gone out of existence and the Neal Institutes are on their last legs.

"'Dr. Neal, of the Neal Institute, says that the return of wine and beer would bring back all of the old drunkenness. His cured patients, he reports, never begin again on hard liquor, but always on beer.'"

MEXICAN LEADER TO VISIT CAPITAL

Senor de la Huerta Denies Report of Resignation

MEXICO CITY, July 17—(By The Associated Press) — Adolfo de la Huerta, Mexican Secretary of Finance, who is now in New York, has been directed by President Obregon to proceed immediately to Washington to confer with state department officials, who are said to have invited him to a conference, according to information from usually authoritative sources. The understanding here is that Senor de la Huerta will remain in Washington no longer than two days, and then proceed to Mexico.

The several postponements of the departure of Señor de la Huerta from New York had given rise to much speculation.

The Cronos, which is not always favorable to President Obregon, asserts that Señor de la Huerta has tendered his resignation and if he returns to Mexico he will go direct to Sonora, where he will resume the governorship, from which he was given leave of absence. It is vigorously denied in official quarters, however, that he has resigned.

NEW YORK, July 17—Adolfo de la Huerta, Mexican Minister of Finance, today denied newspaper reports from Mexico City that he intended to resign. There are no serious differences between President Obregon and himself, he said.

SPEECH OF SENATOR PRINTED BY BANK

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 17—W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, today transmitted to the United States Senate a report from the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, showing that this Boston bank distributed 17,900 copies of the speech of Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, at a cost of $546.

The information was transmitted in response to a Senate resolution. Senator Glass in his address explained the purposes of the federal reserve system and indorsed its policies. Thomas J. Heflin (D.), Senator from Alabama, had attacked Governor Harding, and the policies of the reserve system, and he characterized the address of Senator Glass as an attack on him.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston reported that it had copies of Senator Glass' address printed and distributed, on the recommendation of Governor Harding. Reserve banks in other sections of the country had been broadcasting the speech.

WOMEN CANDIDATES DENOUNCE PROPAGANDA FOR WINE AND BEER

Wisconsin Democrats Get Shock as Mrs. Hooper Assails Breweries

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 17 (Special)—Dodging politicians received a shock when Mrs. Ben Hooper, of Oshkosh, indorsed by the Democratic State Conference as a candidate for the United States Senate, came out with a clear-cut avowal for prohibition, dashed the hopes of the wine and beer advocates in the party and demanded the strictest enforcement of the Volstead Act. Mrs. Hooper's action is hailed by law-abiding people as a splendid rebuke to the element which is trying to soft-pedal the liquor issue in an attempt to win the votes of both sides.

"Before the Democrats nominated me they knew that I was absolutely dry," said Mrs. Hooper. "I had nothing to do with the platform, because I was not there. I do know, however, what their nominee will do. I am dry and will be until the end of time.

"I worked for 12 years in legislatures lobbying for suffrage. All that time we were up against the lobby of the brewery interests. If you want conditions as they were before prohibition then vote for their candidates.

"We can't have light wines and beer without having breweries. I don't care what your attitude may be relative to light wines and beer, if we have them we must have breweries, and that means a return to the conditions which existed before prohibition. The brewery interests employed one of the cleverest lawyers in the State to stay on the job at the capital at all times, watching everything that went on. The reason they did not want suffrage was they were afraid we would vote dry.

"People are talking about personal liberty. We know that that is a joke. There is not a person in the world who has personal liberty. Do those people believe in fish and game laws? O, yes! They do not care what happens to the children but, above all—the fish and game must be protected.

"The men themselves voted for prohibition. Never was there a dryer Legislature, and the men who voted for the legislators knew those men at the capital would vote dry. I knew it would carry in Wisconsin. Yet they try to tell us that they did not know it.

"Prohibition was not passed as a moral issue, but as a straight economic issue. The men of the United States found it was too expensive to have liquor. There were too many accidents caused by drunkenness. It is not the workingmen who today are causing the disturbances. It is our leading citizens. Why? Because they thought that it would be prohibition—prohibition for the workingmen. When they found they could not get it themselves it made them sore.

"If I were a workingman, if it were the last thing I should do, I would see that the law was enforced from A to Z and that every violator was pupished. I don't believe the people who have been breaking the law should be the ones who should say that it should be changed. Let us enforce it to the letter and we will have a better country."

FRONTIERS IN INDIA MAY BE REARRANGED

CALCUTTA, May 30 (Special Correspondence)—The Frontier Commission has proceeded steadily with its task of taking evidence. Quitting Peshawar the members proceeded first to the frontier port of Des Ismail Khan and then Abbotabad.

At the former point Mr. S. A. Pears, the resident in Waziristan, was cross-examined at length. He was emphatically against any separation between the administered and unadministered districts of the province and stated that what was needed was a coordination of civil and military defense systems.

At Abbotabad the members of the bar strongly favored re-uniting at least the Hazara district in the Punjab, and the amalgamation of the judiciary under the high court at Lahore. The Vihaus, or landowners, on the other hand, favored the status quo. They did not consider that amalgamation with the Punjab would do anything toward stopping tribal raids. Generally speaking, it may be said that evidence continues to follow well developed lines and that the need for such a drastic change as a revertal to the status quo ante has not yet been made manifest.

ARIZONA ASBESTOS MINES HAVE FUTURE

PHŒNIX, Ariz. (Special Correspondence)—While most of the asbestos used in the United States comes from mines in Canada, there is expectation that from Arizona in the future will come a great portion of the Nation's supply of the mineral. Some asbestos is found near Lowell, Vt., Casper, Wyo., Rocky Mount, Va., Sall Mountain, Ga., and Kamiah, Ida. But in quantity and quality it is claimed that Arizona excels.

In Arizona are two fields. The older development is that of the Grand Cañon, in the depths of the gorge west of the mouth of the Colorado River. The material brought out from the cañon is of remarkable quality, with fiber from 2½ to 4 inches in length and colored pure white, pale green, or golden yellow. Mining and transportation costs are very high.

Of much larger importance are fields now extensively worked in Gila County, generally within a northeastern and northwestern radius of 100 miles from Globe. High up in the hills, for a length of possibly 60 miles, are found limestone strata, carrying veins of asbestos of very high quality.

Chicago advices say the loss to investors and creditors through the failure of Nast & Company, will probably be about $500,000. Liabilities are put at about $6,000,000 and assets approximately $5,500,000.

Mrs. Parkhurst Expects Wets in Maryland Will Fight Her Candidacy

BALTIMORE, Md., July 17 (Special)—Mrs. Virginia Peters Parkhurst, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the fifth district of Maryland, opened her campaign here last week with a meeting at Daniel's Park, Md. Her address was a warm defense of the Volstead Act and a protest against any modification of this act. Mrs. Parkhurst said in part:

"The idea of a modification or repeal of the Volstead law is wrong—wrong in theory, wrong in practice, and wrong in effect.

"Do not listen to foolish arguments of 'personal liberty' advocates. It is our American right to protect our children and our homes, and we shall do so. When I go to Congress I will go determined to be true to the ideas of Democracy in principle and in fact and I will never vote to cause our women one moment of anguish or to bring the blush of shame to our men or to take away the protection which decent homes and surroundings are giving our children.

"It has been said time after time that the Eighteenth Amendment cannot be enforced. I say that it can be and that it will be and I have advocated the passage of a habitual criminal act, which will operate against the continued violations of law and order. The so-called 'wets' are on the run. We have them cornered and they are putting up a most desperate fight.

"They will fight me and they will fight everyone who comes up for Congress on a clean platform—they are losing and they know it. I say get the men who are at the head of the organized bodies of lawlessness, jail them and in the next cells place the highly paid criminal lawyers who helped them to cheat and evade our laws.

"Only then by a most determined stand will we, the law-abiding, have peace and contentment come again over our land and it will be only by the most rigid enforcement of law and order that the criminaals who now prey upon us are checked in their operations.

"I have been told that I would not dare to run for Congress in the State of Maryland, but I have entered the fight.

"I have taken the position that a modification of the Volstead Act would be but a stepping stone to a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and, in time, a return of the saloon."

LABOR PARTY HAS NEW YORK TICKET

Newly Organized Political Unit Seeks Every Office

NEW YORK, July 27—The American Labor Party was organized here yesterday, when 236 delegates to the fusion convention being held here, voted unanimously to call themselves by that name. It is made up of Socialists, Farm-Labor Party and labor unions of the city, and, according to its sponsors, it is the first party which ever has induced labor unions to enter the political field on a partisan basis.

A few hours after its organization it nominated a full set of congressional, assembly, state Senate, judicial and city candidates for offices which are to be contested this fall in New York. These candidates will go on both the Socialist and Farm-Labor ticket as far as the ballots are concerned, because the new party has not yet been legally recognized and so cannot be given a place.

It instructed its candidates if they are elected to form a "labor bloc," and work against all other parties to suppress what was termed the "capitalistic parties of the Nation." Its motto, the convention decided, shall be "labor first."

A resolution adopted yesterday condemned President Harding and the railroad board for its position in the railroad strike.

POLITICAL TALKS BY OXFORD MAN

Lionel G. Curtis to Lecture at Williams College

NEW YORK, July 17—Lionel G. Curtis, lecturer at Oxford, England, arrived today on the liner Adriatic to lecture at the second session of the Institute of Politics which opens at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., on July 27. Mr. Curtis was selected by Viscount Bryce to succeed him as a lecturer. He will discuss English politics.

Other speakers who will address the institute are Arthur S. Draper, an American newspaper correspondent; Dr. Josef Redlich, jurist, of Vienna; Philip Kerr, former secretary to Premier Lloyd George; Raymond Recouly, editor of Le Temps, Paris newspaper; Dr. Rikitare Fusijawa of Tokyo, and Manuel de Oliveira, former Brazilian Minister to Belgium. The institute will close August 26.

MORE FERRIES TO WINDSOR

WINDSOR, Ont., July 6 (Special Correspondence)—An effort is being made to obtain the sanction of the federal minister of railways to the proposal to use Grand Trunk Railway car ferries to relieve motor car traffic congestion between Windsor and Detroit. Customs officials said that 3000 cars crossed the river from Detroit over the week-end. Many of these were unable to return on the night they desired to do so, in spite of the fact that the regular ferries worked an hour later than usual.

NEBRASKA FEELS ACTIVITY OF WETS

Dry Leaders Concede A. W. Jefferis' Nomination to Senate

LINCOLN, Neb., July 17 (Special)—The wets have done active work in the Nebraska primary campaign closing tomorrow. Dry leaders say that evidences of activity are seen in the strong fight wet representatives have put up for the nomination of Albert W. Jefferis of Omaha, Representative in the national House, as the Republican candidate for Senator. It is also backing Paul Manhart for Congress in the first district and W. A. Ransdell in the fourth. It is said the activities are apparently confined in the primary to the Republicans, and that the inability of the drys to center upon a candidate in opposition to Jefferis has made his nomination quite possible. The five other senatorial candidates are dry.

Mr. Jefferis' principal opponent is R. B. Howell, Republican National Committeeman, who has made an excellent record as the head of three municipally-owned enterprises, but the wet forces of the city have been so organized that it is predicted Mr. Jefferis will defeat him in his home county by 10,000.

Prohibition leaders here are pointing out that in the larger counties there is an unprecedented number of candidates for sheriff and they suspect this is part of a plan to capture that office which has most to do with law enforcement, a multiplicity of candidates enabling a wet with an organization behind him to win even in a dry community. It is said there are unmistakable evidences of a considerable amount of money being expended to carry the program.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR ALTAR WINES

Heads of Churches May Supervise Making and Distribution

WASHINGTON, July 17—Rabbis, ministers and priests, duly appointed by the heads of the ecclesiastical jurisdictions of their churches, may supervise the manufacture and distribution of altar wines in their specified territories, under new regulations considered last night by David H. Blair, revenue commissioner, in accordance with an opinion by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General.

"The intent of Congress is clear," the Attorney-General said, "to abolish the business of the middleman or retail distributor in sacramental wines, but the intent is equally apparent to permit the church, if it agrees to assume the responsibility through its duly authorized rabbi, minister or priest, full power to supervise the manufacture of altar wines, and it is my opinion that the specific grant of the greater privilege of the supervision of manufacture carries with it the lesser privilege of supervision of distribution."

REBELS IN PERSIA ROUTED AFTER FIGHT

TEHERAN, Persia, July 17 (By The Associated Press)—After sharp fighting in the jungle regions, rebels under Seyid Jellal, who carried out extensive operations in June at Sauj Bulak and in the vicinity of Sultanabad, have been routed.

The situation is Luristant is now normal. Martial law has been proclaimed in Persian Azerbaijan.

INVESTIGATOR FINDS DRY LAW ENFORCED

R. W. Bowey Calls Prohibition Largely Matter of Public Education

Prohibition enforcement in the United States is largely a matter of education, and the people are growing up to a point where they are demanding, and consequently getting, strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. This is a summary of the opinion of R. W. Bowey of Adelaide, South Australia, who has just passed through Boston on his way to Montreal, Where he will sail for England.

Mr. Bowey was officially appointed by the governor of South Australia to investigate prohibition in the United States and has just concluded several months of travel which took him from San Francisco to Boston.

"From the press reports concerning prohibition in the United States which we receive constantly in Australia I had expected to find conditions here in a very bad state," Mr. Bowey said while in Boston. "I was astonished, however, to find that such was not the case at all. While it may be true that conditions are not ideal in all parts of the country, I feel that prohibition has made a very good showing under unfavorable conditions. It has not had a chance to be fully appreciated, but I am very much pleased with it and its results just as they stand.

"I could not help noticing throughout the country that prohibition is invariably better enforced in the states and districts which were dry for some time before the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect. This is what led me to say that prohibition is largely a matter of education.

"When it has been in existence for some time and the people have come to realize its tremendous value they demand strict enforcement, while in places which suffered from licensed saloons right up to July 1, 1919, enforcement has a harder struggle, for the citizens do not appreciate the good which strict enforcement would bring them.

"I took pains to look hard for signs of violation of the dry law every place I went, going out of my way to investigate side streets and even alleys, and yet all the time I have been in the country I have seen but six men who to my knowledge were drunk. During my travels I have been offered a drink but once, and that was in a most veiled way in San Francisco. And during this time I have seen only one man take a drink. He was riding in a Pullman, and I happened to notice him take a flask from his bag and go into the men's smoking room, where he indulged his thirst.

"The whole situation, it seems to me, is one which should encourage those who are in favor of a continuance of this greatly beneficial legislation."

FRENCH MOTOR CAR INDUSTRY GAINS

WASHINGTON, July 15—The French automobile industry has passed the severe period of the general industrial crisis and is gradually getting back to its normal state, according to Baron Petiet, president of the Syndicate of Automobile Manufacturers. The Renault Company was recently reorganized as a limited liability company, the Societe des Usines Renault, with a capital of 80,000,000 francs.

The Berliet, the Brasier, and the Peugeot companies all reported operation losses for the year 1921. The cost of gasoline has decreased from 16 francs per five-liter can in 1919 to 8.50 francs at the present time in Paris and 7.35 francs outside of Paris.

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Vast Agricultural Domain in Utah Soon to Be Opened Up

Contract for Building Railway From Delta to Fillmore, Utah, Is Let and Work Will Start at Once

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 10
Special Correspondence

THE dream of an empire which is to be an enormous pantry for the great southwest is soon, it appears, to be realized, for a vast agricultural domain in this section is about to be opened and compelled to yield its treasure for the use of man. Desert country is to be transformed into bounteous harvest lands, made possible by industry and perseverance, plus capital. The capital has been introduced after a complete survey has been made of what, it is considered by many, will be one of the greatest producing sections in the United States.

Millard County, Utah, in other words, which ever since 1850 has been looked upon as holding wonderful possibilities as a granary is to be opened to the markets of the world with the establishment of the necessary transportation facilities, Carl R. Gray, of the Union Pacific, having just announced, after a week's tour of Zion National Park and Cedar Breaks, Utah's scenic wonderlands, that the contract for the building of the railroad from Delta to Fillmore had been let to the Utah Construction Company and that work would commence immediately. Moreover, the Interstate Commerce Commission, under order of July 7, has granted authority for the construction of the line, which the Union Pacific estimates will cost $701,188.

Transportation alone has held back this wealthy country. For many years appeals have been made to railroads to enter the fertile valley so that the garden of plenty may communicate with the store of demand. The appeals, until a comparatively recent date, fell on unheeding ears.

The Union Pacific Railroad some time ago sent its men into the field to look around, and their reports were such that the road lost no time in making a survey. Moreover, evidencing its belief in the future of Millard County and that it will be a great revenue producer, the Union Pacific informed the Utah State Public Utilities Commission that it proposed to finish construction and to operate the line this year.

Right of Way Donated

The line is to branch off of the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad, acquired last year by the Union Pacific system and proceed to Fillmore by way of Harding, McCormick and Greenwood. Some idea of the co-operation that has been offered is seen in the fact that Fillmore has donated the right of way in that city, which is valued at $42,500.

As a result of the railroad's announcement, it is stated that more than $500,000 worth of land has been sold in the district. In addition, a sugar factory has been built at Delta, about 4000 acres have been seeded to sugar beet in the hope which is now to be realized that the railroad would be completed in time to transport the beets to the factory this fall. Within the next few months it is thought that fully 300,000 acres will be opened to agriculture.

Besides the rich agricultural possibilities in this section there are extensive grazing lands and cattle and sheep are raised to a large extent. The railroad will cause the initiation of a large dairying industry, it is believed.

In the very center of this vast section of undeveloped wealth is the recently constructed reservoir which cost a private company $2,500,000. Through seven tunnels cut into a solid mountain and a highline canal, water will be available to a naturally drained sagebrush bench. Through this project 35,000 acres of land will be brought under irrigation.

Support From Los Angeles

One of the features of the development of this inland empire is that Los Angeles has supported it through its Chamber of Commerce and with the Sevier River Land & Water Company, which financed the irrigation project, is being hleped to colonize the areas.

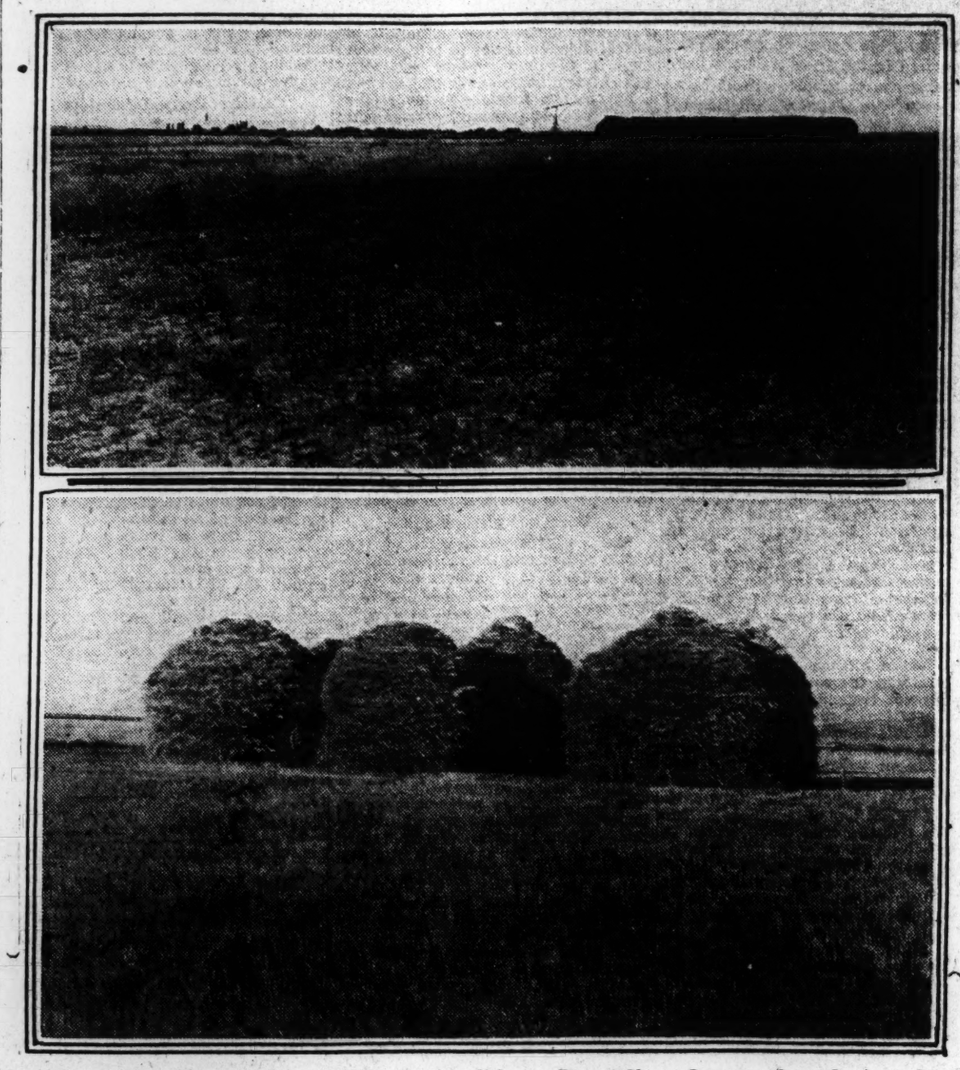
Wheat, oats, rye and other cereals are raised in abundance. Alfalfa and alfalfa seed are the principal crops. Millard County, on account of its climatic conditions, is today the foremost alfalfa seed producing territory in the United States. Potatoes yield abundantly in this soil.

Dr. George P. Clements, manager of the agricultural department of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, was sent into the district to make a report on same prior to the chamber backing the proposition in encouraging settlers to go into it. His report in part follows:

"At the present time it produces one-fifth of all the alfalfa seed raised in the United States, growing the three principal varieties. The average yield per acre last year was 1800 pounds. Sugar beets have averaged 18 tons to the acre, testing 18 per cent available sugar."

Much more could be written on this empire which the railroad is to open, but here are some salient facts:

The section has hundreds of thousands of rich bench farming lands. It has 13 cities and growing towns.



Upper Picture Shows Enormous Size of Alfalfa Stack and Lower Picture Shows Group of Grain Stacks in District West of Holden, Utah, Which Is Being Opened Up to the Markets of the World by the Establishment of the Necessary Transportation Facilities

It produced last year 750,000 bushels of wheat and rye and 250,000 bushels of oats and barley. It has 40,000 head of live stock to ship, produces annually 365 tons of dairy products and 365 tons of fruit and garden products, and could produce many times this quantity with proper transportation facilities for marketing. It has an almost unlimited supply of building stone that can be easily quarried and shipped at a small cost, and a large quantity of white pine timber, suitable for excellent finishing lumber, which cannot be shipped for lack of transportation facilities. It has at least 20,000 acres of land adapted for the culture of sugar beets, and what are reputed to be the largest sulphur deposits in the world. Thousands of tons are already blocked out for shipment. Its imports annually are not less than 10,000 tons of freight, which is freighted at a cost of $6 to $10 a ton.

The following facts are also interesting: Its area is 6604 square miles; its population 10,000, it being the third largest county in the state and having more irrigated lands than any other county; its total assessed valuation is $18,026,113; the value of its farm lands is $6,992,487; the value of its town and city lots is $510,717; the value of improvements is $1,308,022; the value of its livestock is $2,355,267; and the value of other personal property, excluding railroads, schools, telegraph and telephone companies, is $2,589,926.

Millard county has 126 miles of railroads and, as shown, needs more. The precipitation is officially recorded at 14.35 inches.

Besides the towns mentioned through which the new railroad will pass, other thriving communities awaiting the line include Holden, Meadow, Kanosh, Hatton, Scipio, Oak City, Leamington, Pahvant and Crystal.

EDUCATION COSTS ARE CUT IN LONDON

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 20—The estimate for the ensuing year of the London County Council Education Committee shows the tendency toward a reduction of expenditure which is now characteristic of most education authorities in Great Britain. The total estimate for all educational purposes is £14,000,000, being £1,000,000 less than last year's expenditure. The finance committee point out that for the first time since the year 1916-17 the upward growth of educational expenditure has been arrested, although even now the expenditure is two and a quarter times that of 1913-14.

The reductions are due to several causes. A considerable saving is effected by relieving the London County Council ratepayers of the expense of students from the provinces who take advantage of all educational facilities provided in London. This expense is, in future, to be borne by the locality whence such students come, or by the students themselves. Another reduction is brought about by the diminution of 35,000 in the number of children in the schools. This is due partly to migration of population and partly to the fall in the birth rate, which has lessened the number of children in the infants' schools by 10,000. A reduction of staff by 330 teachers is rendered possible by this decrease in attendance.

The savings so far recorded are not inimical to educational efficiency, but certain other restrictions cannot be greeted with unmixed approval. Staffing, for instance, is to be on a definitely lower standard in proportion to the number of children in attendance than it was last year. Regret is also being expressed by educators at the refusal of the committee to accept an amendment for the submission of a supplemental estimate of £10,000 to provide the financial help set forth in the council's hand-book for the training of teachers.

The decision arrived at a few weeks ago, by which entrants to training colleges next September will in many instances receive scholarships reduced in amount by as much as £45, is causing hardship to poorer students and the withdrawal of requests for admission to training colleges. Such reductions, however, are the inevitable effects of present economic conditions and are being accepted on that ground.

FATE OF SMYRNA RESTS WITH ALLIES

Turkish Atrocities Held by Greek Professor to Bar Return of Christians to Alien Rule

ATHENS, June 24 (Special Correspondence)—Great Britain, France and Italy, in the spring of 1921, proposed a solution regarding the position of Greece and Turkey whereby Thrace was to remain nominally in the hands of Greece and Asia Minor was to be evacuated by the Greeks, but the Smyrna district was to enjoy some form of autonomy.

In the spring of 1922 the three powers altered considerably their decision in favor of Turkey as follows: All Asia Minor was to be returned to the Turkish yoke and Constantinople was to remain under the Turks, and to be evacuated by the allied troops. Nearly half of the Adrianople villayet was to be returned to Turkey, which would thus have a common boundary with Bulgaria.

Revision Proposed

Mr. Andreades, professor of law in the University of Athens, one of the most clear-sighted men in Greece, who lives apart from party agitation, and has developed independent opinions, in giving his views on the present situation to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said:

"These proposals of the Allies astonished many people. What was asked was a revision of the Treaty of Sèvres, and the only reasons for this step were the Greek elections.

"The four treaties signed at Versailles, Trianon, Neuilly, Sèvres, are, as a matter of fact, four chapters of the same treaty, putting an end to the war between the Entente and its four enemies.

"It seems impossible, therefore, that the powers who were most strongly opposed to the revision of even secondary dispositions of the three first treaties could themselves seek the revision of substantial dispositions of the Sèvres Treaty, the fourth of these treaties.

"The Greeks, even if they have made a mistake in overthrowing Venizelos, have done nothing but imitate the French, who have forced M. Clemenceau to retire into private life, and the Italians, who have excluded Signor Sonnino even from Parliament, and reinstated Signor Giolotti. It seems that imitation is not always the best form of flattery.

"The powers continued to look upon Smyrna as Greek and not Turkish, only because they have not dared to return it to Turkey, but have insisted on an autonomous régime there.

"Much more could be said, theoretically, in favor of autonomy, but the would-be autonomous region was left without defense against the Kemalist hordes.

"The point of view of the powers would have been much stronger had they undertaken to grant the mandate for autonomous Smyrna to the League of Nations, and if they had put a sufficient armed force at the disposal of the League.

Atrocities Proved

Regarding the proposals of 1922, after a careful study of recent events it is evident that the military situation of the Turks in June, 1922, was inferior to that of June, 1921.

Moreover, the Turks have shown such deplorable conduct toward the Christians of Asia Minor that there is a general feeling that it is a matter of conscience to protect the surviving minorities of Christians. In an official document M. Millerand, replying to the protest of the Turks against the Sèvres Treaty voiced these sentiments, both on the part of France and that of the Allies. He insisted the Turks had proved by their own deeds that they could not be intrusted with the lives of Christians.

The events of 1921-22 have, in a startling manner, confirmed the justice of M. Millerand's statements. The declarations of Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons, the facts rendered by William H. King in the United States Senate, the numerous avowals of eye-witnesses, among them the eminent journalist, Herbert Adams Gibbons, have enlightened public opinion in the matter of Turkish atrocities.

Despite all the efforts of the Turks, however, the coast-line remains purely Christian. There they have always been in the minority, especially in Smyrna, which was taken away from their control of Europe and which it is now proposed should be returned to them.

FINANCIAL REFORM BEING CONSIDERED BY LISBON SOLONS

LISBON, June 13 (Special Correspondence)—It is satisfactory to note that the Portuguese State Budget is, for the first time for some years, being discussed in Parliament. Senhor Portugal Durao, Minister of Finance, has ready a bag full of financial proposals based, it is said, on the bill of the former Minister of Finance and Premier, Capt. Cunha Leal, which at the time encountered such opposition that its discussion in Parliament was rendered impossible.

Should the proposed law pass, taxation is to be heavily increased, and public opinion, although recognizing the necessity for this, demands a drastic reduction in the number of public officials. According to calculations recently published there are at the present moment 23,000 unnecessary officials employed by the State. These have been given their posts, for the greater part, after the various revolutions, for services rendered, or by favoritism.

Senhor Anselmo d'Andrade, late Minister of Finance, and an authority on financial and economic matters, wrote an article lately showing that the Government was between the devil and the deep sea, as, if these thousands of men are discharged, what is to be done with them?

GLASS INDUSTRY IN BELGIUM GETTING BACK TO NORMAL

Corporation Organized After the War Is Preparing to Exploit Improved Method of Manufacture

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 16—Though comparatively little has been heard since the war of the glass industry in Belgium, due chiefly to the difficulty in resuming operations, this industry constitutes one of the chief activities in Belgium and covers the manufacture of plate glass, window glass, jugs, tumblers, and every variety of domestic and tableware. Before the war a visit to the Continent was not considered complete unless one brought away some of the exquisitely cutglass tableware for which Belgium was so famous.

During the war, however, the Germans systematically removed everything portable in the Belgian glass manufacturing plants, so as to hamper as far as possible the recovery of this industry and to facilitate their designed monopoly in the manufacture of glass articles. Thus machinery was removed to Germany, especially such equipment as electric motors.

Besides this handicap in the resumption of the industry, the Belgian manufacturers were hampered seriously by the total cessation of the training of the future skilled glass workers. In pre-war Belgium glass-making was a hereditary business, much on the same lines as the medieval crafts. Thus the glass-worker's son would enter the industry at an early age and gradually work his way upward.

The largest Belgian glass exports in the year before the war were plate and window glass. Thus in the year preceding the outbreak of the war Belgium exported 206,000 tons of window glass and 38,400 tons of polished plate glass. The chief customers were Britain, America and Holland. During 1921 the exports were 109,525 tons of window glass and 23,554 tons of polished plate glass. Both these figures show a decrease on 1920, the year of the trade boom. In 1913 Belgium led Europe in the manufacture of window glass, with Germany second.

The artistic branches of the industry naturally also show a decline in trade.

A noteworthy milestone in the post-war progress of the industry was the floating last year of the Compagnie Internationale pour la Fabrication Mécanique de Verre. This company was formed by a number of the leading manufacturers with the co-operation of several of the Belgian banks, the object being manufacture on the lines of the Libbey-Owens process. In fact, this concern is said to control the sole rights of the installation and exploitation throughout Europe of this process, and also the export of the produce of this machinery to all countries except North and Central American and Japan.

The Belgians have never been slow to make a start and already a factory is being erected in the Campine district and is expected to produce very shortly.

BRITISH TRADE SLUMP HAS SERIOUS EFFECT ON CLERICAL CLASS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 13—The National Union of Clerks which recently met in London to discuss the plight in which many of their members found themselves owing to the trade slump, has issued a statement to the Government to the effect that thousands are on the verge of starvation. A strongly worded protest has been framed against the national distribution of purchasing power and the private control of credit issues, which the Committee say is entirely responsible for the present conditions of clerks throughout the country. They also have demanded that the Government shall set up an independent Conference to inquire into the constitutions and methods of banks, and also the Douglas social-credit proposals.

The National Committee of the Union also is petitioning the Ministry of Labor to cease training young men and women for commercial posts as the market is already overdone, and the opportunities in the future are handicapped seriously by the absence of any marked trade revival.

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POLAND HAS STILL ANOTHER PREMIER

After Holding Office for a Week, M. Silvinsky Is Succeeded by Adelbert-Korfanty

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 17—Adelbert Korfanty's election to the Polish premiership raises many important questions, though in Polish circles here it is not believed that the new Premier will endure much longer than his predecessor, Mr. Slivinsky, whose tenure of office did not exceed one week. Mr. Korfanty is the son of an Upper Silesian miner and is strongly conservative, having embraced the cause of extreme Polish nationalism, of which he is a leading exponent. As such he is obnoxious to the President, Marshall Pilsudski, who inclines to the Left or Radical and Socialist part of the Polish Diet. The voting which resulted in Mr. Korfanty's election was extremely close (217 votes against 209), and the issue was decided, according to a gentleman in close touch with the Polish situation interviewed here this morning, by the support of the National Workmen's party, which voted Right or Conservative apparently for no reason except that Mr. Korfanty, like themselves, was a workman hailing from Upper Silesia—the main Polish industrial region.

The Christian Science Monitor's informant, quoting from Polish newspapers, gave interesting details of the events leading to Mr. Korfanty's election. The voting being expected to be close, there was a heated discussion whether Ignace Paderewski, described as a Californian farmer, should be allowed to record an absent vote. Another member passed away recently but this has not yet been officially reported, and the suggestion was made in all seriousness to presume him still living, and to record his vote for him according to his known political predilections. The Sejm or Diet, the supreme Legislative Assembly of Poland, is a newly constituted body, partly elected and partly nominated. It contains whole sections, transferred en masse from the old German Reichstag and the Austrian Reichsrath, and is divided into no less than 17 groups, ranging from extreme ultra-Nationalist "diehards" on the right, past the Moderate Conservatives and Liberals in the center, to the Communists on the extreme Left.

It was stated that the main interest of the present struggle, of which Mr. Korfanty's election to the premiership is an incident, is the tendency gradually appearing to unite these groups into two or three main political parties.

This tendency, the informant thinks, will not become an actual fact until the autumn, when the present Diet is expected to be dissolved. Until this new Diet comes into being, he believes that Polish politics will be obscure, but the obscurity will be confined to the internal politics, all parties being practically united over the questions of foreign policy. He added that the new Diet would probably be controlled by the Peasants' Party, owing to Poland's being chiefly an agricultural country, and having extended the franchise to all men and women over 21. As the Peasants' Party belongs nominally to the Left or Radical wing of the Diet, but is very strongly Right or Conservative on such questions as the nationalization of land, the resultant situation is likely to be extremely interesting.

MR. KING DISCUSSES WASHINGTON VISIT

Canadian Premier Says St. Lawrence Project Will Be Postponed

OTTAWA, July 17—Four or more problems, in addition to the Rush-Bagot agreement, were discussed between the Canadian and American authorities during the visit of W. L. Mckenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, to Washington, the official said on his return today. These questions included the fisheries on both coasts, the great waterways, Canadian representation at the United States capital, and reciprocal treatment in income taxation. Besides these, some other matters of minor importance were referred to during the conferences. The trade question was not discussed, he states.

"Good progress was made with the matters under consideration," the Premier said, "and they are now in a position where further negotiations can be carried on by correspondence."

The proposal for Canadian representation at Washington was discussed only informally, but the question of reciprocity in income taxation was gone into so thoroughly that the American Government is now considering the withdrawal of its 8 per cent tax on incomes in excess of $1000 drawn by persons employed in the United States but living in Canada.

Regarding the St. Lawrence waterways project, Mr. King said he told the American Government he did not feel the present was an opportune time for proceeding with so great an undertaking. He did not make any representations on the merits of the project, however.

ARMY AVIATOR DROPS A MESSAGE HOME

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 17—A message to his mother, tied to a spark plug and dropped by First Lieut. J. C. Pomeroy, United States Army Air Service, from an airplane flying above this city late yesterday, fell into the yard of her home. The note directed the finder to tell the flier's mother he had passed over the city.

Lieutenant Pomeroy was flying from Mt. Clemens, Mich., to an army post in eastern New York.

LIQUOR WARNING ON CANAL

PANAMA, July 17—Workers on the Panama Canal have been warned by the Government that they will not be allowed to have any dealings with companies engaged in the traffic of supplying intoxicants to ships and that they shall not take or transmit any orders for liquors.

VOTERS IN NOVEMBER TO PASS ON FOUR IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

Prohibition, Bonus, Ship Subsidy and Tariff Are Issues Upon Which Next Congress Will Be Elected

WASHINGTON, July 17 (Special)—More issues of major importance are to be settled by the American voters at the polls next November than at any off-year election since the beginning of the present century. The primaries and the election this year are of greater moment to the citizens of the United States than is usual even at the quadrennial periods when the President is chosen. On the personnel of the next Congress hangs the fate of policies and enactments affecting the daily lives of more than 100,000,000 people. Strangely enough, with one or two exceptions these issues will not be joined on party lines.

Prohibition is the most important issue with which the voters must deal in the primaries and in the regular election. This is due to the fact that the financially powerful liquor interests have organized a vociferous minority for the purpose of threatening and coercing candidates for Congress and for other offices to accept a modification of the Volstead Act as the first step in their program to procure complete repudiation of the Eighteenth Amendment. There is no party politics in this campaign. Republicans, Democrats, Socialists and Farmer-Labor candidates are being aligned in this movement.

Other Important Issues

Other big issues are: Whether the voters approve a high tariff; whether they approve paying a bonus to those who wore their country's uniform in the World War; and whether they approve of subsidies as a method of maintaining America's merchant marine. It now seems as if all of these questions will be left open for the people to decide by their votes when they nominate and elect their representatives to Congress.

These issues are distinctly legislative. They affect the administration and reflect its policies only in so far as the President and members of his cabinet have taken sides on these questions. On three of them—the tariff, bonus and ship subsidy—there are definite administration policies. On the major question, the wet and dry issue, there has been no official announcement but there has been a public utterance by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, favoring wine and beer, and there is also a well founded presumption on the part of those who are fighting to keep the Eighteenth Amendment intact, that a majority of the administration entertains similar views. Nevertheless, President Harding has declared with pointed reference to the Volstead Act, that the law of the land must be enforced strictly until it is changed by the will of a majority of the people.

On the subject of the tariff, President Harding has spoken many times. He favors enactment of the bill now before the Senate. He has not criticised any of the schedules. He has not exerted his influence either upon the House or the Senate to change any of the provisions of the bill, except that he has advocated mildly a provision which revolutionizes American tariff policy by giving power to the executive to change the scheduled rates without consulting Congress. But, generally speaking, so far as the Administration is concerned, the tariff bill has been permitted to wander unguided along the tortuous paths of industrial influences and Congressional logrolling.

An Administration Bill

Ship subsidy is distinctly an Administration proposal, but on the bill to pay adjusted compensation to the veterans of the World War, President Harding has required that the provision be made for raising the money that will be needed to pay the bonuses. Both of these measures are of outstanding importance to the citizens of the United States because each will add a heavy burden of taxation.

The present drift is toward leaving all of these questions "up in the air" and taking an adjournment over the election. Even the tariff seems likely to be abandoned by the Senate, but if it actually should be passed by the middle of August, there is still the conference between the two houses, and there are more than 2000 points of difference between the Senate and the House bills. Then, if a compromise should be reachd by the conference committee, its report would have to be voted on in the House and Senate with further opportunity for debate.

These technical difficulties are not the factors which are inclining the majority party leaders to let the present session come to a close without enacting a tariff law. They will provide a camoflage for the real reason in case the thing is done. Actually, however, the Republicans are losing support for their tariff policies so fast in their own ranks that they may even find themselves without enought votes to pass the bill if that sort of thing keeps on. Many Republican Senators have said they cannot vote for the bill and there are signs of further disaffections, especially within the farm bloc, since the defeat of Parker J. McCumber in the North Dakota primaries.

Republican Leaders Timid

The bonus bill likewise is loaded with political dynamite and the Republican leaders are growing more and more timid about passing it before election.

Adjusted compensation is being demanded by the American Legion. It believes sincerely in the justice of this form of recompense and to its numerical strength it adds a youthful vociferousness which makes its insistence seem very compelling to the politician. The House passed the bill by an overwhelming majority on nonpartisan lines. More than two-thirds of the senators have pledged themselves to support the measure. Nevertheless, the Republican leaders are reluctant to let it come to a vote. In the first place they have been unable to agree on any means for raising the money to make the cash payments that will be required, and even without this additional draft upon its resources the Treasury is facing a deficit of $500,000,000 in the present fiscal year. More potent than that, however, in the minds of some of these leaders, is the opposition to the bill by big financial and industrial interests, while in the minds of others there is considerable doubt whether the majority of the voters would commend or condemn them for passing the bonus now.

Ship subsidy occupies a different position. It was not initiated in Congress but sent there by the Administration. A majority of the Republican members are opposed to it. The Democrats would probably make it a party issue and vote against it. Rank and file Republicans who practice party regularity—especially those from the interior states—do not want to vote against an administration measure and yet they do not wish to go back to their constituents with a vote for the Ship Subsidy Bill in their records. But President Harding is insistent. He threatens Congress with an extra session unless it passes his subsidy bill before adjournment this fall. The President's threat is potent, but not enough so to make Congress take the leap before election.

Prohibition Friends Known

What means have the voters for making clear their decision on these questions? On prohibition the people will know who its friends are and who are its foes. The active and live temperance organizations did not pass out of existence when the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted and can be counted on to expose the candidates who are running primarily as representatives of the allied liquor interests.

The tariff may be an accomplished fact when election day comes around. There is no organized fight against the tariff bill, except that some men see how dangerous it will be to America's participation in the commerce of the world, and also its effect upon the debts which the Allies owe the United States. But actually the voters have no organized body to guide them in this matter, and about the only way they have of expressing their opinion is by retiring those who stand for high protection and electing other men in their places.

The bonus issue can be more easily settled. The American Legion openly is opposing candidates who do not favor the bonus. The people can show by their votes whether they approve it or not by electing candidates committed for or against the proposition. The Ship Subsidy bill has only the Administration—which includes the Shipping Board—and the shipping interests working for it. On the other hand farmer and labor organizations are opposed to it. However, so far as can be learned, there is no organized effort being made to pledge candidates one way or the other. On this question the voters will have to use their own native wit in picking out candidates who stand for the position they have taken on the subject.

G. T. O.

SUSPENDED UNION ROBBED OF RECORDS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 17—An investigation is being conducted by Joab H. Banton, district attorney, into the theft of official documents from the offices of the suspended Union of Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants, local 12,646. The union was suspended and it's charter withdrawn last Monday by Hugh Frayne, local organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who acted upon orders of Samuel Gompers. It was charged that a minority communistic element had obtained control of the union, and was directing its affairs contrary to the desires of the majority.

Last Wednesday when Leonard Bright, who had been appointed custodian of the union, went to the offices, he found that some one had opened the office door with and removed the union charter and official documents. Officials of the A. F. of L. are inclined to believe that the theft was due to spite work.

LABOR LEADER SENTENCED

NEW YORK, July 17—William Hogan, labor leader, convicted of having stolen $26,000 from Local No. 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers while serving as its secretary, was sentenced today to serve from a year and a half to three years in Sing Sing at hard labor. The money the defendant was convicted of having stolen had been paid by non-union men for permits to work on union jobs.

IRISH SPLIT BALLOT SYSTEM IS SUCCESS

Proportional Representation Gave Striking Disclosure of Labor's View of Treaty

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 30—The proportional representation system of voting, far from having operated, as alleged by Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, as a cloak to cover up the defeat of the de Valera faction in the Irish elections has, on the contrary, justified itself in a most gratifying manner, according to the claims of its advocates here in England.

John H. Humphreys, Secretary of the Proportional Representation Society of Great Britain, who has just returned from Ireland, where he witnessed the system in operation, stated in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that with the Collins-de Valera agreement in effect, had the election been held according to the single member system of voting, there would have been few successful candidates except those bearing the Coalition label, and no opportunity for voters to express themselves between the treaty and anti-treaty factions.

"Due to proportional representation," said Mr. Humphreys, "47 Independents stood. Under the old system, the campaign of an Independent aspirant for office would have been confined to his constituency. Take Galway, for instance: In this Irish election the candidates for office addressed themselves to, and were voted on by, the entire Galway constituency. Thus every point of view and every candidate could address the entire electorate in this area.

"Thus every party and point of view had a chance with the entire electorate in the southwestern three-quarters of Ireland.

"Proportional representation gives an infallible line on the 'mind of the voters.' Take the case of the Labor vote. Labor was successful in a certain number of cases. But it is said by some that Labor is for the treaty, and by others that it is opposed. The ballots tell the true story, which is that Labor voters were in favor of the treaty. This is seen by examining the second and subsequent choices of Labor voters. They were overwhelmingly in favor of pro-treaty as against anti-treaty candidates. In some places Labor went 15 to 1 for the treaty. In Dublin it went at the ratio of 9 to 1. If it had not been for the proportional representation ballots, there would have been nothing to show how these Labor voters felt, except that they wanted to elect Labor candidates.

"A further interesting sidelight is the attitude of the Republican voters toward the extremists of their own party. For example, in the case of Lliam Mellowes, the peasants of Galway who voted for Republicans for first choice, on their second and third, or fourth choices gave their vote to a pro-treaty man, rather than to this intemperate Republican.

"It is sometimes urged that proportional representation is too difficult to operate and understand. The Irish elections refute this contention. About 3 per cent of the papers were spoiled in Galway. In Dublin and Cork the percentages were 2.16 and 1.9 respectively."

The Irish pro-treaty leaders have put forward a constitution which, in the opinion of many authorities, embodies all the best points of progressive Anglo-Saxon thought. The voters, according to the figures of this last election, have spoken emphatically in favor of the treaty and indirectly at least, therefore, in favor of the constitution. Judging by these indications, the vexed Irish problem would appear to be on the point of a happy solution. And yet many well-informed observers are watching to see if the "hidden hand," which in the past has always dashed all hope of Irish peace, when it seemed on the point of realization, will again intervene.

MT. EVEREST EFFORT ENDS DISASTROUSLY

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, July 17—The Statesman learns that the third and final attempt to reach the summit of Mt. Everest ended disastrously. The party were overwhelmed by an avalanche Seven Coolies were swept away at a height of 23,000 feeet.

Messrs. Mallory, Somerville, and Crawford had an extremely narrow escape but, after a desperate struggle, managed to reach the base camp.

Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Bruce and the remainder of the expedition are expected at Yatung about July 27.

GERMANY AWAITS FREEDOM FROM FOREIGNERS' CONTROL

Republic Anxious to Avert Crisis—Analysis of Position of the Middle Class

BERLIN, June 24, (Special Correspondence)—No confidences are betrayed by the statement that it is on the cards to get along with the Wirth Government and the present Reichstag until the autumn. For in the minds of those political leaders who at present control the situation, a general election is apt to bring about chaos in Germany. Their one hope is the crystallization of public opinion in Europe and America in favor of a policy of economically reasonable reparations and of Germany's emancipation from foreign control. The hope can be fulfilled only if a crisis is averted at this time. However, not a few men of outstanding ability and importance do not share this hope. They hold that Germany must see still darker days than any in the past before anything like common sense will prevail in the political councils of the nations. There cannot be the least doubt that Germany is tottering at this moment on the brink of ruin, political, economic, and social. The assassination of Dr. Rathenau, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is attributed to fanatics. The Christian Science Monitor representative was in conference with a prominent official of the Reichsverband der deutschen Industrie (the Great Union of German Industrialists) when the news of Dr. Rathenau's murder was telephoned in.

Reception of the News

The possible reassertion of economic reason and the means of overcoming political prejudices was being discussed and the forces in Germany that could be counted on in support of a sound policy of reconstruction reviewed, when the news was received. Consternation stamped itself on the face of the man whose fingers are on the pulse of German industry and consternation is felt by most of Germany's leading men.

It is too early, however, to foresee how the great middle class will react. But whatever its reaction in the immediate future, the state of mind of this class is today perhaps the most important factor in the whole situation. While there can be no return to sanity in Europe until America realizes her own great moral obligation in the premises, it is imperative at the moment that the mental attitude of Germans should be understood far better than it is.

No class in Germany has suffered more as a result of the war than the middle class. The term has no definite connotation even in Germany, but it is employed commonly to designate people of moderate means and cultural traditions, such as professional men, civil servants, merchants, rentiers, persioners, and so forth. Before the outbreak of the revolution, cultural and administrative leadership was confessedly the function of this class. Political leadership was in the hands of the upper classes. Unhappily, the middle class has not yet found itself politically. Still worse, it is no longer a middle class, economically speaking. Today it is impoverished. Its savings of generations are wiped out in consequence of the depreciation of the currency and its current income is always several jumps behind the ever-rising prices.

Awaiting an Economic Miracle

As late as last summer these people still hoped desperately for an economic miracle, and permitted themselves to be deceived by that false prosperity in the business world of Germany of which Americans heard more than enough. They are quite capable of comprehending the immediate causes of their economic plight, and this comprehension has embittered them against the French. Their bitterness is the greater because the moral pillars of the Nation are giving way under the economic strain. Thrift and thoroughness are ceasing to be potent ideals not only in the working classes but also in the burgher classes. Whatever may be said of a public opinion in connection with the middle class, at least in so far as public opinion is a positive factor, one thing is discoverable, namely, the tightening-up of national sentiment.

Everywhere you meet with horrified condemnation of the foul murder of Dr. Rathenau, but everywhere also you hear statements somewhat to the following effect: deeds of this kind are possible only because the Nation is losing its moral fiber under the policy of perpetual submission to foreign dictation. This is a dangerous sentiment to cherish under present conditions simply because it is a sentiment without a constructive objective.

Centrist Party Leaderless

It may disrupt the present Coalition Government and the Reichstag itself. The numerically great Centrist Party represents very largely the middle class and, since this class has no well-defined policy, the Centrist Party is today without competent leadership and is apt to be stampeded. Herr Helfferich's scathing arraignment of the Government in his Reichstag speech of June 22 evoked no protests from the Centrists, only from the Social Democrats, the Independent Socialists, and the Communists. These protests were violent and pointed. Herr Helfferich is the spokesman of the National German People's Party commonly regarded as reactionary and monarchistic. While the great middle class is profoundly shaken and seems inclined to rally behind those that stand for national reassertion, the working classes are quite as profoundly stirred by the fear of a reactionary outbreak. The best hope of today lies, on the one hand, in the Social Democrats and, on the other, in the industrial employers. The former have gained in power at the expense of both Independent Socialists and Communists. They are well organized, and not without some able, cool-headed leaders.

The latter, as already stated, have now a definitely constructive policy, which they will not permit to be jeopardized if they can help it. In conclusion, it is too early to predict the course of events, as it will be influenced by popular clamor.

SOUTH AFRICA TO BE ADVERTISED ABROAD

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony, June 1 (Special Correspondence) — A. H. Tatlow of the Government Publicity Department is striving to raise £15,000 from different municipalities and public bodies in the union, to further the South African advertising campaign.

Mr. Tatlow has intimated that among the immigrants from England, arriving in South Africa, there was one in January who transferred to the Standard Bank a sum of £100,000. On the whole, a vast amount of fresh capital is pouring into South Africa. Most of the immigrants from Great Britain engage in agricultural enterprises.

When the above-mentioned amount is obtained, the Government will assist with a donation of £10,000 which, with the addition of £25,000 granted by the Railway Department, will provide the £50,000 necessary for the conduct of an energetic campaign of advertising the union overseas, to bring into this country desirable immigrants with the necessary capital to enable them to make a good start.

MAYOR CENSURES ONTARIO INQUIRY

Hydro Commission Asked to Give Publicity to Its Work

TORONTO, July 15 (Special)—Nearly four months have passed since E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, appointed a commission to make an investigation of the Chippewa power development, constructed by the Hydroelectric Power Commission of Ontario. Since that time the investigation has been working behind closed doors. Last week the commissioners made a tour of the various plants connected with the Ontario Hydroelectric project. The trip was also carefully guarded from publicity. The extreme privacy of the inquiry commission has caused indignation in many municipalities, and Mayor Macguire of Toronto announced yesterday that he was writing Mr. Drury regarding the matter, and expressing his objection to a private investigation.

"Surely, we are entitled to something more than secret sessions," said the Mayor, "there should be nothing to conceal. The hydro municipalities fear nothing that can be honestly brought out. The Premier must take full responsibility for the manner in which the probe is being conducted."

The letter from Mr. Macguire to Mr. Drury of Ontario reads in part:

"I have noticed by the press of different dates that the commission appointed by your government to investigate the Chippewa work have been for some time holding their meetings privately. Surely, Mr. Premier, this policy is not going to be continued.

"Toronto is vitally interested, having between $70,000,000 and $80,000,000 invested and other municipalities have expressed themselves along similar lines as I am proposing to you, that if there should be an investigation of any works where the municipalities are themselves financially interested such investigation should be of a public character, so that we will know what statements are being made, and what reflections are being cast on the administration."

The Mayor added that Toronto had no reason to complain of the development and other municipalities are quite content with it and did not ask for an investigation, but since the Ontario Government saw fit to grant a royal commission to investigate, the British custom of giving every opportunity to the public of hearing the evidences should not be departed from.

No reply has at this date been received from Mr. Drury.

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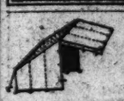

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Money at Hand, None Allowed to Care for Confucius Memorials

FINANCIAL difficulties in China are not confined to the notoriously impoverished and corruption-ridden Central Government of Peking. They extend even to the family of the descendants of China's greatest sage and teacher, Confucius himself, and today these descendants of the founder of the Chinese ethical system are quarreling over the disposition of the money which they hold in trust for the care and preservation of Confucius' tomb and the temple dedicated to him at his birthplace in Shantung. The present direct descendant of the sage—whose ancestry can be directly traced to Kung Fu-tze, the name from which comes Confucius—is hardly responsible for a state of affairs so antithetical to the teachings of his revered ancestor, being only two years old. The fault lies with his uncles, one of them by reason of seniority custodian of the funds of the Kung family, and the other by reason of official appointment custodian of the memorials to Confucius at Chufou.

This village of Chufou lies in the Province of Shantung about 90 miles south of Tsinanfu, capital of the Province, and about five miles off the railway. When the line was first constructed the father of the present representative of the Kung family objected to having the birthplace of his famous ancestor defiled by modern railroads, and consequently Chufou must now be reached by donkey or Chinese cart. There are few more uncomfortable means of conveyance than a donkey or the notorious Peking cart—two-wheeled, heavy, and absolutely springless—but use of one or the other is incumbent upon every visitor to Confucius' birthplace. Chufou itself is a typical Shantung village, poverty-stricken and indescribably dirty. Virtually every inhabitant claims direct descent from Confucius and consequently from beggars to magistrates the common surname is Kung. There are supposed to be 198 members of the immediate Kung family living in the village.

An investigation in Chufou of the Kung financial feud was conducted without much difficulty, except that the witness for the defense could not be heard. Kung Ling-hsu, younger uncle, is the officially appointed guardian of the memorials to the sage. He was only too ready to discuss the situation on which he had very definite opinions, inasmuch as he is responsible for the preservation of the memorials to his famous ancestor, while the elder uncle holds the Kung purse strings and, according to Kung Ling-hsu, holds them altogether too tightly.

Gifts of Emperors

In memory of Confucius his descendants have been honored again and again by gifts from the emperors of China. For the most part these gifts have consisted of land which is held by the direct lineal descendant of the sage, so that today the Kung family is very wealthy. Since the establishment of the Chinese Republic in 1911 a grant of $2000 Mexican has also been given the family in addition to a fund of $4000 annually for the pay of the soldiers assigned to guarding the relics of Confucius. All of this money is held in trust by the elder uncle until the youthful Kung comes of age.

Kung Ling-yu says the elder uncle in question is miserly and selfish, that he is using the money for his own purposes and withholding it from the legitimate uses to which it should be put. All of the money in the possession of the Kung family, says this zealous guardian of the memory of Confucius, has been given to it with the idea of honoring the memory of the Chinese sage, and it is fair neither to Confucius nor to the Chinese people to withhold money which is now absolutely necessary for the proper preservation of the memorials to him. It is Kung Ling-hsu's wish to keep things in the order in which they should be kept, to beautify the temple erected to the memory of his ancestor, and to preserve the many relics of the sage's life in Chufou.

His only recourse if the situation remains as it now is, is to resign, for he refuses to dishonor the memory of Confucius by having the buildings in his care gradually decay and sink into that state of ruin common to the Chinese temple.

Kung Ling-hsu is himself an interesting figure. A cultured and refined Chinese, a returned student from Japan, he is a true representation of the Confucian school. His chief and only interest is the proper preservation of Chufou as the birthplace and home of the man who more than any other in the four thousand years of China's history, has influenced the lives of her people.

The Head of the House

Perhaps of more interest than Kung Ling-yu is the head of the family, Duke Kung Te-cheng, the seventy-seventh direct descendant of Confucius. The title of Duke was bestowed on the Kungs in 1055, the Chinese title being Yen-sheng Kung, or "Duke of Prolific Holiness." This title has been held by the head of the Kung family since that day but their position of honor and respect may be traced much further back. Exempt from all taxation, under the Manchus holding a position at court second only to the imperial princes enriched by successive emperors, including Kubla Khan, and in their native village as throughout China held in the greatest possible respect, the hereditary Duke Confucius holds a position in Chinese life which cannot be affected by revolution or change of government. The seventy-seventh direct lineal descendant of Confucius will be an influential personage in Chinese life when he becomes somewhat older.

Few foreigners have entered the Kung home which adjoins the great Confucian temple. It is rich in relics of Confucius and in presents from China's emperors. Vases of the Chou Dynasty—3000 years old—the court headdress worn in the days of the Mings, a portrait painted from life of Kubla Khan, and robes of the emperors are among the treasures carefully preserved by the Kungs. The home itself is the usual Chinese house with its many courts and surrounding rooms, and servants and poor relations everywhere. The descendants of Confucius are much like every other Chinese family when once the doors of their home are passed.

Duke Kung Te-cheng, heir to all these riches and honors as well as to the problem of preserving the memorials to his illustrious ancestor, is today concentrating his two years' experience of the world in trying to learn to stand up alone. When this feat has been successfully mastered he will be sent to school to study the Chinese classics, he will then according to the plans of his uncles be sent abroad for further study along modern lines of thought, and finally he will return to China to head the Kung family, manage his estates, and represent the oldest and most honored name in China.

Signs of Decay

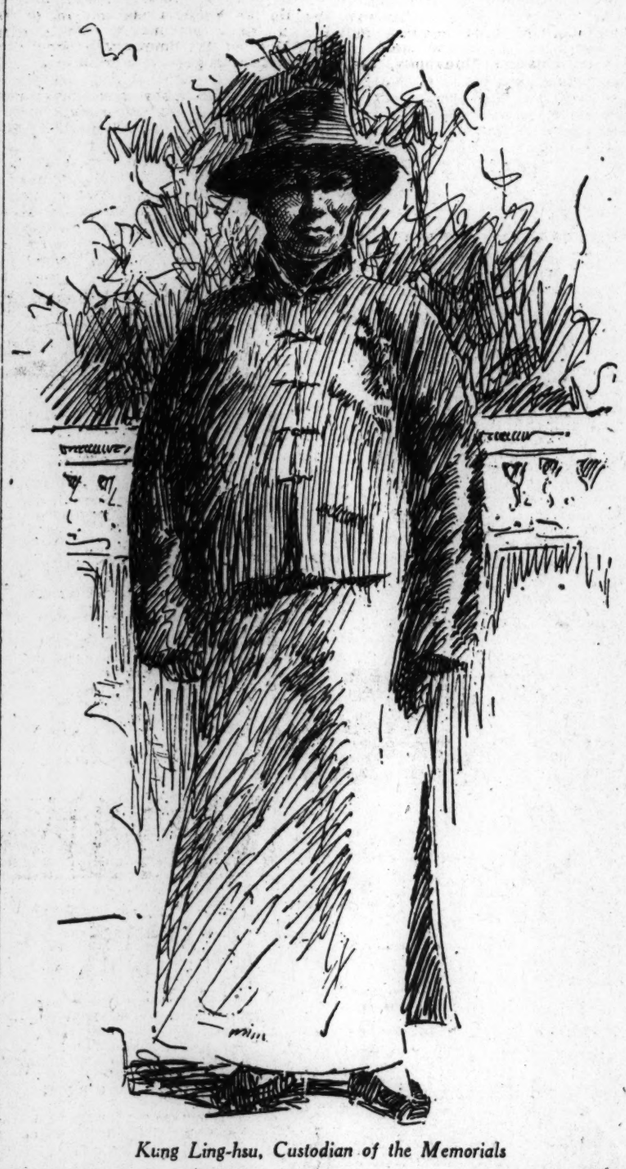
Duke Kung Te-cheng, needless to say, could add very little to his uncle's comments on the financial situation, but visiting the temple brought out very clearly the necessity of some revision of the present arrangement if Kung Ling-hsu is going to be able to hand over in good condition his charge of the Confucian memorials. The temple is beautiful but already beginning to show signs of decay, and the guardian moreover wants to make certain improvements for the protection of original relics which are fast giving way to the strain of the attentions of the Chinese pilgrims.

The old trunk of the tree which Confucius planted, with one vigorous stem still showing life, must be suitably housed; the paintings illustrating the life of the sage must be covered with glass to prevent further rubbings being made of them; the arbor in which he is said to have taught, with its bell and drum for awakening sleeping pupils, must be preserved from further ruin; the well from which he daily drew water, with its famous sounding stones of which the secret is now lost, must not be allowed to be chipped or marked. The temple, with its marvelous carved stone pillars, marble stairs and ramps, curving green-tiled roofs, wood carvings, sacrificial vessels, and statue of Confucius, is not in that state of repair which its guardian would like to see it in, and he well remembers the sage's emphasis on filial piety as expressed in reverence and honor for one's ancestors.

The prophet is with considerable honor in his own country and the people of Shantung are becoming interested in this question of preserving the beauty of China's finest temple. Since the riches of the Kung family were given them for the sake of their common ancestor, Confucius, it seems logical to the Chinese that whatever is necessary for the preservation of the tomb and of the temple of Confucius be used for that purpose. The plea advanced by the guardian that the official funds for their upkeep be given directly to him rather than indirectly through Kung Ling-yu, is finding considerable favor. The younger uncle has the entire support of the villagers of Chufou, one of his strongest sponsors is the native Christian preacher of the village, and the Government is to be petitioned to give its funds directly to the appointed guardian of the temple.

Visitors to Chufou, though there are now few foreigners who make the rather difficult trip, cannot fail to be impressed with the awe and respect in which Confucius is held by the Chinese as exemplified by the beautiful memorials erected to him in his home. In China, and also in Japan, he is regarded as the great teacher of the rule of life. That his descendants may appreciate their trust and responsibility, settle their financial differences, and turn to the teachings of their common ancestor and in the light of his admonitions as to duty toward one's ancestors, administer the memorials to Confucius in his home in Chufou, is now the fervent wish of all those Chinese who look upon Kung Fu-tze as their guide through life.

The Beautiful Temple of Confucius in His Native Village, Many Times Rebuilt by Proud Emperors



Kung Ling-hsu, Custodian of the Memorials

Special Delivery Speed

The issuance of a new special delivery stamp by the United States Post Office Department on which the motorcycle takes the place of the bicycle has roused Pro and Con to a lively argument.

Says Pro, with a smile: At last we see some speed in the special delivery mail service. Henceforth, although we know the rural free delivery man will deposit the blue stamped envelope in the roadside box just as always, or a man on foot will in the due course of his special delivery round reach the city house, the stamp itself will be worth 10 cents with its suggestion of dispatch. If the engraving department realizes the need of greater speed, why may not the local post offices in time? Here is a realism, closely allied with idealism—the highest form of art.

Con, however, wisely shakes his head: Think of substituting a greasy, dirty old motorcycle for the clean, trim bicycle with the alert boy standing by its side! One can think of the motor only as an instrument of aimless, reckless haste through crowded streets or along dusty roadways. The bicycle is quite different. It is light, noiseless, and altogether more genteel, making no effort to appear to be more than it is and accomplishing much with little bluster. The bicycle may not run so fast as the motorcycle but it gets there just the same. In my opinion the change is unwise and ill-advised.

AERONAUTICS
by E. P. WARNER

Giant Airplanes

IT IS hardly possible for the most imaginative aeronautical enthusiast to look forward to a time when the airplane will have reached dimensions commensurate with those already attained by the airship. The lighter-than-air craft has inherent advantages, when enormous sizes are in view, which can hardly be counterbalanced by any technical skill that may be applied to the improvement of the heavier-than-air types. The most evident of these advantages is that the lift of an airship, depending on the volume of gas contained in the envelope, goes up in proportion to the cube of the dimensions, while the lift of the airplane, dependent on the area of the wings, varies only in proportion to the square of the dimensions. That is to say, doubling the length, span, and all other dimensions would increase the lift of an airship eightfold, while the carrying power of the airplane under given conditions would be multiplied only by four. Since the weight of the airplane structure would go up more rapidly than the lift if the large and small machines were of the same type and constructed in the same way, it is evident that, in theory at least, there is a limiting size beyond which an airplane would be unable to lift its own weight, to say nothing of any useful load.

Notwithstanding this handicap, however, improvements in design practice and in the methods and materials of construction of heavier-than-air craft have been such that it has been possible to build and use them in sizes which were regarded as far beyond the bounds of practicality only a few years ago. In 1910, when aviation competitions were just beginning, one of the most distinguished of early aircraft constructors declared himself satisfied that it would never be possible to exceed a span of 100 feet with the type of airplane then known, yet the first crossing of the Atlantic by air was made with an airplane which exceeded by 25 per cent the limiting dimensions thus boldly laid down. The increase in size has been due in part to improvements in efficiency from an aerodynamic standpoint, but much more important factors have been the use of new structural arrangements and the giving of more careful attention to the efficient distribution of weight.

High Speed With Small Craft

Before entering into a detailed technical discussion question naturally arises as to what the limits of size are, if any such limits really do exist. The largest airplanes that have been built and flown up to the present time have measured about 150 feet from tip to tip of the wings, while the total weight carried in flight has been in the neighborhood of 17 tons. As illustrating the breadth of the gap, already alluded to, between the maximum size of the airplane and that of the airship, it may be pointed out that a total lift of 70 tons is commonplace for a rigid airship. There is no reason, however, to set the limit on either type of aircraft at the point already attained, or indeed to impose a definite limit at any point whatever at the present time. It takes a bold man to set a marker in the path of progress and say; "Thus far, no farther, shalt thou go," but it is at least possible to predict that further development in the direction of increased size is likely to be slow, both for technical and for economic reasons.

The giant airplane must find its field in commercial transport if its development on a large scale is to continue, and the patronage attracted by air transport enterprises at the present time is not sufficient to justify a search for larger units than those now available. In fact, one of the greatest merits of the airplane for high-speed transportation is that the units are so small that even a moderate amount of traffic makes it possible to schedule frequent trips at short intervals and thus to avoid loss of time in waiting for a vehicle. In the past, on land and sea, increased speed has always meant increased size of unit. The fastest ships are the large ones, the fastest trains are drawn by specially powerful and heavy locomotives. In the airplane alone high speed is compatible with the use of small units, and this is an advantage which should not be lightly cast aside by seeking for larger machines at the present time. The giant airplane in commerce will undoubtedly come, for it has distinct advantages in reliability and in economy of operation, as well as in making it possible to offer the passengers comforts and conveniences prohibited by lack of space on the smaller types, but the giant machine must wait on a public demand.

Nevertheless, while granting that development toward increased size cannot be unduly hastened, it is interesting to examine the present technical status of the giant airplane and to see what limitations are set on the type of construction employed, and also to gather, if possible, an idea of the probable trend of the development of large heavier-than-air craft in the future.

Advantages in Great Size

Large machines have three distinct advantages which go far to invalidate the theoretical limitations on the size attainable. First, and perhaps most fundamental, it is the rule in aeronautics as elsewhere in engineering practice that a large structure can be more efficiently built than a small one because the details can be worked out with greater refinement on a large scale. The structural efficiency of the Brooklyn Bridge is much greater than that of a footbridge spanning a brook because the design is more elaborate, but no one would think of attempting, because of that fact, to make a footbridge as a scale model of the structure which spans the East River. So complex a construction on so small a scale would be impracticable even if money were no object. The same rule holds true for the airplane. It may be practical to make the wing-spar in a single-passenger machine only by cutting it from a single solid piece of wood, but the corresponding part for an airplane of large size can be built up of many pieces, each designed to take efficiently the stress falling on it.

The second of the advantages inherent in the large airplane is that, as already suggested, the weight can be better distributed than on a small one. Since the stresses in the wing structure of an airplane, the stresses which are ordinarily the critical factor in determining the limiting dimensions, are proportional to the load that has to be transmitted through the wings themselves, it is obviously advantageous to balance the up and down loads directly against each other as far as possible. The up load is the lift due to the air pressure, and is distributed nearly uniformly over the wing surface, while the down load is the weight of the structure itself and the attached loads. Direct balance can therefore be secured only by distributing some of the weight over the wings instead of concentrating it all in a central body.

This distribution is most easily carried out by separating the power plants in a multi-engined airplane, mounting them at intervals along the wings, and such a practice has been followed in most of the large airplanes built up to the present time. The separation of the power plants has a certain drawback, however, in that engines out on the wings are not likely to receive as close attention or as frequent inspection from a mechanic as they would if all grouped together in one place. Also, the use of a number of engines uniformly spaced over a large part of the wing span, although ideal from the standpoint of the stresses in flight, is very bad in landing, the weight on the wings causing them to whip downward violently when the wheels touch the ground. It is hardly possible to distribute the wheel impact between more than four points, and the effect of a large concentrated load on the wings at a point where there is no direct connection from the wheels may be to break the wings off downward even in a comparatively gentle landing. The arrangement of weight must, therefore, be a compromise between the ideal for flight and that for landing, and the plan usually adopted is to arrange the engines, where there are more than two, in two or three groups, one group being placed on each wing and the third, if there are three, in the center. If four engines are used, for example, two may be placed on each wing, either in tandem or side by side, or one on each wing and two in the center. Both arrangements have been employed satisfactorily. In a very large airplane each group would consist of several engines and would have the continuous attention of a mechanic, who thus would not have to move all over the airplane.

Variations in Placement

Although the arrangement just described is the commonest one, others have frequently been employed. The two extremes are represented by the commercial monoplane recently built by the Zeppelin Company at Staaken, having four separate engines distributed along the leading edge of the thick wing and completely housed inside the wing so that only the propellers project from bulges on the leading edge, and the giant machines built for the German army by the Linke-Hoffmann Company during the war. In the Linke-Hoffmanns, efficient weight distribution was neglected in favor of reliability and accessibility, the engines all being placed together in the body and being geared to drive a single enormous propeller (sometimes as much as 20 feet in diameter).

Finally, as to materials, the third point in which the large airplane appears to have some advantage, it is found that there are some which are suited only for use in machines of considerable size, and the use of which becomes more and more profitable as the size becomes larger. This is notably the case with metals. It is almost impracticable to make a very small airplane of metal, and an all-metal machine of minute size is certain to be heavier than if it had been built of wood. Among the very large airplanes, however, the advantage is distinctly the other way, and the aerial giant of the future is only likely to be realized by the fullest possible use of steel and aluminium. Another material which is familiar in the small airplane and which will probably disappear in the large one is the rubber in the shock absorbers. Rubber is very convenient for the absorbtion of light shocks, but when the weight to be handled reaches 10,000 lbs. or more the landing shocks can be reduced and the landing gear simplified, while its reliability and length of service are improved at the same time by doing away with the rubber and substituting hydraulic shock absorbers, similar to those sometimes used on automobiles, backed by steel springs.

The Curb Market, Gaining a Shelter, Loses a Character

WHEN the New York Curb Market recently moved into its imposing quarters on Trinity Place behind old Trinity Church, it gained a shelter but lost a character. The Curb Market has at last known enough to come in out of the rain. They have builded them a roof over their heads—gone farther in their sudden wisdom and made a regular edifice out of it.

For years longer than he can remember, the professional downtowner in New York has looked upon that genial crowd of curb lunatics milling around on the block dedicated to them in Broad Street just below Wall, with mixed feelings of pity, admiration, and amusement. In sunshine or in shower, summer, winter, snow, sleet, and swelter, this dauntless group of gesticulating world regulators have forgathered there at 9 a. m., and stuck it out until whatever it is they do was finally accomplished for the day.

Radical Haberdashery

In a section of the metropolis caring so ludicrously about clothes and the opinion of haberdashers, the Curb workers were notoriously liberal. Not to say radical; if radicalism in garments means wearing them for a purpose instead of conforming to a style. By the polished staid canyonites of lower Broadway they were always regarded as a little mad. But the wearers of the outré raiment always carried off their eccentricities with such jollity and abandon that they were permitted to legislate for themselves, and not lose caste. Overshoes, ear muffs, mackinaws, sweatercoats, farm-style straws, sou'westers, slickers, rubber boots, fringe-mittens, all had their uses. There was another method in their madness however, beside adaptation to the elements. If a man wore a bright red cap he was conspicuous from above; from the open windows of his office where youngsters crouched, inseparable from telephone receivers. Hence, flatly contrary to the custom of the American male race, there developed below a strife for looking different. There was a constant effort to wear something unusual; to "start a new custom," as it was called.

To the uninitiate what they were all doing down there on the pavement and just how they did it were mysteries. He, the uninitiate, would watch 200 or 300 men using highly developed deaf-and-dumb codes to telephoned colleagues aloft, meanwhile addressing each other in meaningless sentences and monosyllables. He would observe occasional pauses seemingly without cause when for minutes together everyone loafed and yawned. Well, this odd spectacle has passed. I went over to the new Curb Market yesterday and the first thing that stunned me was the building itself looking like a cross between a typical upstate Carnegie library and a college gymnasium.

Nifty Gray Coats

The next jolt, harder yet, was the garb of the traders. Hardly crediting my eyes I beheld each trader wearing a nifty gray featherweight office coat. Later, below stairs, I came upon a spacious check room where straw hats and suit coats were carefully filed in exchange for the drab little coat worn upstairs. Verily, the hale old days are no more. The new Curb Market is only a small edition of the Stock Exchange. But it can be noticed that not in such a twinkling have the personalities of the "floor men" changed. If ever there were blasé individuals outside Bohemia, they are here. Blaséness sits upon them like a crown. They have the manner of being unacquainted with little in metropolitan affairs and surprised at nothing; yet egotism is no part of it. They are still addicted to the horseplay of other days—but only outside in the courtyard in breathing spells. They still show sporadic signs of that cleverness and quickness to carry out sudden stunts and adopt ludicrous fads. But the zest, we imagine, has departed with the wind and weather.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

LONGWOOD TENNIS IN FIRST ROUND

Star Players Make Up Field of 60 in Thirtieth Annual Tourney for Bowl

Play in one of the country's greatest tennis classics—the thirtieth annual Longwood challenge bowl tournament—began on the Chestnut Hill turf of the Longwood Cricket Club this afternoon. Never in the long history of the Bowl competition has the field been more representative of the best talent, five of the ranking United States First Ten being in the arena, including world's champion W. T. Tilden 2d, fresh from the clay-court victory in the west, and in top form as his Saturday overthrown of Vincent Richards evidences. Six players are seeded in the draw, so that the best will not battle together in an inglorious first or second round.

This year's tourney will be played with facilities greatly improved over those of former years, for the new clubhouse on Hammond Street, directly at the edge of the turf, will offer every convenience and comfort to both participants and spectators. The new building, which incorporates the old one, moved last February, is a rare example of the ideal clubhouse, with its wide verandas, general spaciousness, and modern arrangement.

R. N. Williams 2d, former national champion, will compete, and has been placed in the opposite half of the draw from Tilden. The most logical forecast is that those two will meet in the final, but there are a good many wielders of the racket between the first and final besides these above-named pair. Wallace F. Johnson of Philadelphia, L. B. Rice of Longwood, Phillip Near of Oregon, for instance, are all capable of calling forth a Tilden-beating game if they happen to strike tiptop form.

The majority of the 60 players entered are New Englanders, but, all in all, the list is a surprisingly cosmopolitan one. E. P. Larned, the greatest repeater on the Bowl, will play this year in an attempt to put another notch in the trophy. The challenge round has been done away with.

W. M. Johnston's appearance is still uncertain, but he is expected to be on hand to complete the field of the tournament which virtually will have national championship flavor.

The turf at the Hammond Street courts was in pretty poor shape this spring, due to the effect of the winter's ice coating, which the sun melted in spots with a burning-out effect, but after over two months' work, the surface is just about all that a tennis ball could ask to bounce from. The match schedule for today follows:

FIRST ROUND

3 P. M.—N. Chapin v. W. I. Badger Jr.
3 P. M.—Philip Bettens v. W. H. Abbott.
3 P. M.—G. Uchiyama v. Edwin P. Larned.
2 P. M.—Perlie B. Fallon v. A. N. Peggio.
3 P. M.—S. L. Beals v. Malcolm T. Hill.
2 P. M.—A. A. Cameron v. Willard W. Rice.
2 P. M.—N. W. Niles v. M. Hill, Jr.
4 P. M.—A. H. Chapin v. Drexel Biddle.
2 P. M.—C. B. Wyman v. C. T. Martin.
3 P. M.—R. Hinckley v. A. C. Butler
4 P. M.—L. B. Rice v. F. C. Inman.
3 P. M.—R. C. Bray v. Milo G. Miller.
2 P. M.—T. B. Plimpton v. H. L. Johnson, Jr.
3 P. M.—A. H. Smith v. H. F. Prescott.
3 P. M.—R. N. Williams 2d v. Josiah Wheelwright.
3 P. M.—Craig Biddle v. Victor Hockmeyer.
3 P. M.—Craig Biddle Jr. v. C. O. Wellington.
3 P. M.—C. G. Plimpton v. James Davies.
2 P. M.—Phil Neer v. C. B. Wilbar.
3 P. M.—G. Stadel v. H. B. Shaw.
3 P. M.—David S. Niles v. Arthur Ingraham, Jr.
4 P. M.—A. H. Chapin Jr. v. E. R. Harris.
4 P. M.—Wallace F. Johnson v. John S. Nicholl.
4 P. M.—H. C. Johnson v. E. B. Benedict.
2 P. M.—D. Oakes v. Frank H. Godfrey.
4 P. M.—Carl Fischer v. G. W. Wightman.
2 P. M.—Boon C. Pitrachart v. Walter Roberts.
3 P. M.—D. H. Martin v. J. W. Foster.

SECOND ROUND

4 P. M.—W. T. Tilden 2d v. L. Greene (Tuesday).
4 P. M.—B. Tunis v. Horace Taylor.

ANDERSONS WIN IN CANADIAN TENNIS

TORONTO, July 16 (Special)—For the second successive time the honors in the men's open singles of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association championships, the finals of which were played here on Saturday, went to an American. The new title holder is Frank T. Anderson of New York. He defeated Robert Baird of this city in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3. Frank T. Anderson also figured in the final of the men's doubles for he and his father defeated A. S. Milne and G. Peers, both of Vancouver, 6—4, 6—2, 1—6, 5—7 and 6—4. Canada's representative in the ladies open singles, Mrs. Harry Bickle successfully defended her title, disposing of Miss Hutchings in straight sets, 6—4, 6—1.

In the final of the men's open singles, Frank T. Anderson had very little difficulty in winning the first and third set. In the second set Baird played exceptionally well, winning the first three games. The next three went to Anderson. Baird tied the score at 4-all, but in the next two games the American's terrific volleying and smashing told and the former went down to defeat in both those fixtures.

It was Frank T. Anderson's work that featured in the final of the men's doubles. The games was very exciting and the Vancouver players, Milne and Peers, gave the Andersons, father and son, a hard battle.

Things looked bad for the New York players in the fourth set. F. G. Anderson, Sr., appeared to weaken suddenly. The elder Anderson came back, however, in the early part of the fifth set just as the Vancouver players began to get slightly erratic. Both Andersons played strongly and they won the next five games and, of course, the match.

Mrs. Harry Bickle and Miss Hutchings, the finalists in the ladies' open singles, again opposed each other in the ladies' doubles and again triumphed. Mrs. Bickle and Miss Best, of Toronto, succeeded in retaining their title in that class by winning from Miss Hutchings and Mrs. Wright of Ottawa by 6—3, 7—5. The games in the ladies' doubles were among the most interesting fixtures of the afternoon's play. The games were all close and fast and at no time were the winners or supporters confident of victory. An unusually large gallery followed the plays. The summary:

CANADIAN LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

LADIES' OPEN SINGLES—Final Round
Mrs. Harry Bickle, Toronto, defeated Miss Hutchings, Bermuda, 6—4, 6—1.

MEN'S OPEN SINGLES—Final Round
Frank T. Anderson, New York, defeated Robert Baird, Toronto, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

LADIES' DOUBLES OPEN—Final Round
Miss Best and Mrs. Bickle, Toronto, defeated Miss Hutchings, Bermuda, and Mrs. Wright, Ottawa, 6—3, 7—5.

MEN'S OPEN DOUBLES—Final Round
F. G. Anderson Sr. and Frank T. Anderson, New York, defeated A. S. Milne and G. Peers, Vancouver, 6—4, 6—2, 1—6, 5—7, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES—Final Round
Miss Hutchings and Verley, Vancouver, defeated Mrs. E. MacDonald and Richards, Vancouver, 7—5, 6—1, 6—3.

MEN'S HANDICAP—Final Round
E. V. Rechnitzer, London, defeated Ian MacLachlin, Toronto, 6—2, 9—7.

LADIES' HANDICAP—Final Round
Miss L. Steers, Ottawa, defeated Miss Irene W. Seward, Toronto, 4—6, 6—4, 6—0.

WESTERN GOLF WIN FOR R. E. KNEPPER

Takes Trans-Mississippi Title From Von Elm, 5 and 4, in Final at Omaha

OMAHA, Neb., July 15—R. E. Knepper completely outclassed George von Elm today in the Trans-Mississippi Golf Association tournament and captured the championship, 5 and 4.

Knepper showed to the better advantage with every club, though it must be confessed that even he was not playing world-beating golf. Von Elm, who was defending his title, won last year in Denver, Col., seemed to have lost his touch completely.

Knepper played 19 of the 32 holes in par, five in less than par and eight in above par. Von Elm shot 12 in par, six in less than par and 14 in more than par. Par for the 32 is 160. Knepper traveled it in 168 and Von Elm in 171. So there was nothing in the performance to go down in history. There was but one eagle shot in the whole show, that by Knepper on the fourteenth when he took a 3 on par 5 hole.

At the end of the morning 18, Von Elm was seven to the bad. In the afternoon he cut this down to four at the twenty-third hole, but it was a dismal effort and the gallery, estimated at 1500, knew that in a few strokes more a new Trans-Mississippi golf king would be crowned. As Knepper's putt sank in Number 14, Von Elm walked to him with outstretched hand.

As the championship finals opened in the morning of a rather windy, hot day, both men did some wild shooting, Knepper starting with a bad hook, and following this with a pull that sent him over on to the seventeenth fairway. Von Elm had whacked two pretty woods down the course, and all looked well for him till Knepper played his third iron from under the branches of one tree over those of another for a place on the green, and eventually garnered the hole, 5 to 6.

Knepper's drive on the third went out into a wheat field and his second left him in that field. Von Elm's second also put him into an agricultural location. Rudy finally missed an easy putt from a half stymie and Von Elm sunk his five, winning the hole.

Von Elm overdrove the island fifth and landed on a fuzzy terrace while Knepper was on the green. Von Elm's out was short and he missed a long third while Knepper had no trouble in going down for a three againts Von Elm's four.

On the sixth, Von Elm gave the gasping gallery a glimpse of his real form for he jammed up a mashie approach to a blind green that fell but 10 feet from the needle and he holed his three against Knepper's par four. Matters were even.

Number seven saw Von Elm put his iron into the short trap, get a moderate out and still bring away, miss his putt for a three. Knepper was near the hole with his first and had an easy three putting him one up. He was never again headed. Von Elm lost holes against good and bad shooting and was three down at the turn. Colonel Bogie must have felt indignant at some of the shots of Von Elm, and Knepper at times wasn't any better.

Next year's tournament will be held on the course of the Sioux City Country Club, Iowa, according to J. R. Lemist, the retiring president. The summary:

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP
Final Round

R. E. Knepper, Sioux City, defeated George Van Elm, Salt Lake City, 5 and 4.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Indianapolis	54	34	.614
St. Paul	49	33	.598
Milwaukee	52	41	.559
Minneapolis	44	40	.524
Louisville	47	44	.516
Kansas City	40	53	.430
Columbus	37	53	.411
Toledo	31	56	.356

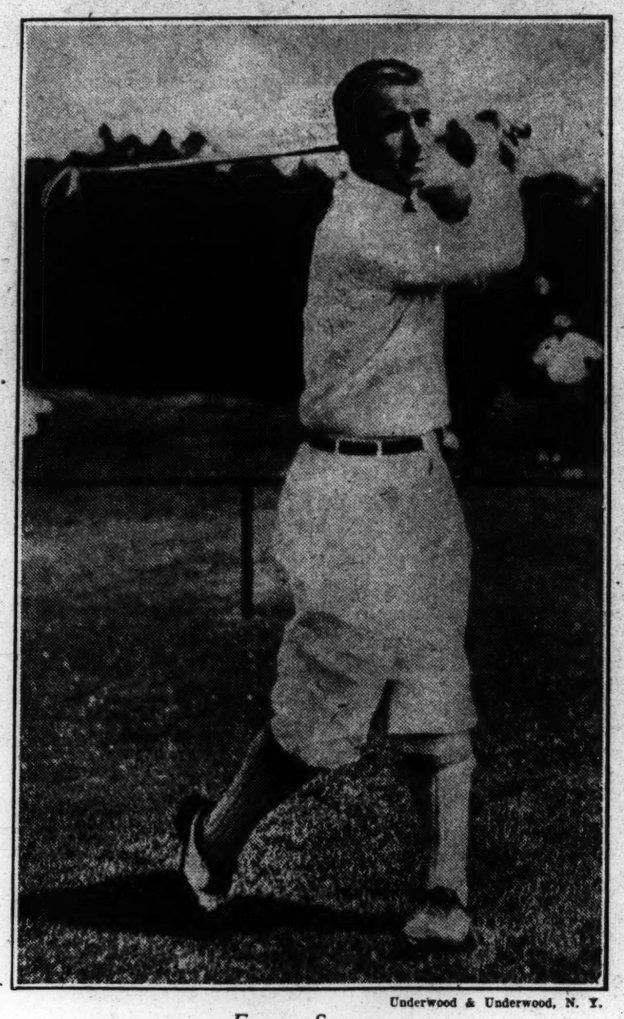
RESULTS SATURDAY

Toledo 7, Columbus 3.
Kansas City 10, Milwaukee 5.
Louisville 6, Indianapolis 5.
St. Paul at Minneapolis postponed.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Toledo 8, Columbus 3 (first game).
Columbus 11, Toledo 4 (second game).
Milwaukee 10, Kansas City 4 (first game).
Milwaukee 8, Kansas City 6 (second game).
Louisville 4, Indianapolis 3.
Minneapolis 13, St. Paul 6.

New U. S. Open Golf Champion



Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

Eugene Sarazen
Leads Field of the World's Best Golf Players at Skokie Country Club, Chicago

FAME WAITS ON YOUNG SARAZEN

21-Year Old Golfer Takes U. S. Open Golf Title in Competition With World's Best

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 17—Smiling like sunrise on a sea strewn with the wreckage of the world's best golfing craft, Engene Sarazen of Pittsburgh, Pa., a professional, who only a few years ago was a caddy, stretched out his hand here Saturday and accepted the cup that signified victory for his score of 288 in the twenty-seventh annual United States open golf championship.

Sarazen took the center of the stage while former winners of that and of other famous titles were among the spectators. J. M. Barnes of Pelham Bay, New York, whose defense of the crown was unsuccessful, did not even finish in the money. W. C. Hagen of Detroit, Mich., twice former champion and now British open champion, was forced to be content with fifth place for his score of 291. Charles Evan, Jr., of Chicago, also a former winner of the title, placed outside the prizes.

Two others, whose names were never before seen in the list of leaders in the open championship, tied for the runner-up honors at 289. They are R. T. Jones Jr., the amateur from Atlanta, Ga., and J. L. Black, the professional of Oakland, Cal., who came from behind on Friday to lead the scoring for a day, only to fall one stroke short of the championship.

Sarazen was not a favorite, though many of those acquainted with his rapid rise in the world of golf asserted they were not surprised at the splendid finish he made. Yet he had no gallery whatever Saturday morning, and only a handful on his first nine in the afternoon. There were some 10,000 spectators marching in platoon, company, and regimental waves over the course. Where Hagen, Jones and Black were given the ranks of colonels and generals by the size of their commands, Sarazen was rated as a mere duty sergeant with his squad.

When he finished the first nine in the afternoon, however, and it was announced that he had negotiated the stretch in 33, placing him 1 up on W. E. Melhorn of Shreveport, La., who was leading and had preceded him by 15 minutes over the course with a 38, Sarazen's following trebled. Knowing that he was in the lead on the start of his second nine, even then only a comparative handful of followers thought it worth while to watch him. The spectators kept flocking to the massed battalions of Hagen, Jones, and Black.

On that second nine Sarazen shot flawless golf, coming home in 35, one under par. His total for the round was 68, two under par. Hagen made the only other 68 of the championship round, on Friday. Sarazen drove to perfection; J. J. Farrell of New York, who was paired with him, got better distance, but Sarazen was always on the green with him on the second shot. Sarazen's approaches were brilliant. His putting was the only department in which he lacked anything of the possible. On the tenth hole he took three putts, on the thirteenth one, and on all the rest two.

It is said that the deflection of a hair in one of Jones' putts might have won him the championship. But a favorable deflection in any one of three memorable one's of Sarazen would have put him that much ahead; the "ifs" work both ways. He rimmed the cup with an eight-foot putt on the tenth, missing by an inch on the seventeenth, and similarly on the eighteenth.

Melhorn, who took the lead early Saturday with a round of 72 for a total of 216, and Jones with a 70 for the same total, had four strokes advantage over Sarazen, who brought in a 75 for a total of 220. Black had a three-stroke advantage with 217, his morning round being 75 also. But in the afternoon, Jones took 73, Black 72, and Melhorn 74, while Sarazen shot a 68.

The afternoon cards, which decided the championship, follow:

Sarazen, out	4	4	3	3	6	4	2	4	3—33
Jones, out	4	3	5	4	6	4	3	4	3—36
Black, out	4	3	4	4	5	3	3	3	4—33
Melhorn, out	5	3	4	4	6	5	3	5	3—38
Sarazen, in	5	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4—37—68
Jones, in	5	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	4—37—73
Black, in	5	4	4	3	5	4	4	6	4—39—72
Melhorn, in	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5—36—74

PACIFIC COAST STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	65	39	.625
Vernon	62	40	.612
Los Angeles	54	52	.509
Oakland	52	54	.481
Salt Lake	50	52	.490
Seattle	46	57	.447
Portland	43	58	.426
Sacramento	42	63	.400

RESULTS SATURDAY

Vernon 10 Salt Lake 6 (first).
Salt Lake 6, Vernon 5 (second).
San Francisco 4, Seattle 3.
Sacramento 4, Oakland 3.
Los Angeles 2, Portland 0.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Salt Lake 13, Vernon 4 (first game).
Vernon 26, Salt Lake 11 (second game).
Los Angeles 5, Portland 1 (first game).
Los Angeles 6, Portland 5 (second game).
Oakland 6, Sacramento 4 (first game).
Oakland 9, Sacramento 6 (second game).
San Francisco 9, Seattle 3 (first game).
San Francisco 6, Seattle 0 (second game).

FINAL SCORES IN UNITED STATES OPEN GOLF TOURNEY AT SKOKIE

	Friday rounds		Saturday rounds		
	1st	2d	1st	2d	Total
Eugene Sarazen, Pittsburgh	72	73	75	67	—288
John L. Black, Oakland, Cal	71	71	75	72	—289
*Robert T. Jones Jr., Atlanta	74	72	74	69	—289
W. E. Melhorn, Shreveport, La	72	71	72	74	—290
Walter C. Hagen, New York	68	77	74	72	—291
George Duncan, England	76	73	75	73	—297
Leo Diegel, New Orleans	77	76	73	71	—297
M. J. Brady, Detroit	73	75	74	76	—298
John Golden, Tuxedo, N. Y.	73	77	77	71	—298
Jock Hutchison Glen View, Chicago	78	74	71	75	—298
Lawrence Aylon, Evanston, Ill.	72	76	78	73	—299
J. J. Farrell, Quaker Ridge, N. Y.	73	76	75	75	—299
R. G. MacDonald, Chicago	73	76	75	76	—300
J. H. Kirkwood, Australia	77	74	75	74	—300
*Charles Evans Jr., Chicago	72	76	74	80	—302
C. W. Hackney, Atlantic City	74	78	74	77	—303
Abe Mitchell, England	79	75	76	73	—303
*Jesse P. Guilford, Boston	77	74	76	78	—305
J. M. Barnes, Pelham, N. Y.	74	75	77	80	—306
W. I. Hunter, England	75	75	76	80	—306
Fred J. Wright Jr., California	76	77	73	80	—306
F. A. Godschaux, New Orleans	79	77	80	85	—321

*Amateur.

FOUR POSSIBLE CONTENDERS LEFT

Australia, France, Spain and British Isles Remain Out of 14 Challengers

NEW YORK July 17—Of the 14 nations which challenged the United States to defend the Davis Cup, symbolic of the world's tennis championship, only four remain as possible contenders—Australia, France, Spain and the British Isles.

Since the tennis season began six nations have been eliminated by defeats on the court—Belgium, Rumania, Denmark, Tzechoslovakia, India and Italy—and the other four for various reasons eliminated themselves through defaults, the main excuse being the enormous expense of transporting a team.

All the first and second round preliminary matches were played in Europe, too far away from Canada, Hawaii, the Philippines and Japan for those nations to send representatives; but three of the four remaining matches, and possibly all of them, will be staged in the United States.

The American Davis Cup Committee will attempt late this week to close the few loose ends that will bind one of the most colorful tennis seasons in American annals and to do the most difficult job of all—select the team that will defend the nation at the net. Four players probably will be chosen—two singles and two doubles players.

Selections seems to be centered about W. T. Tilden, 2d, American champion who did not defend his right to the world's title at Wimbledon this year. W. M. Johnston of California, former national champion, W. M. Washburn of New York, R. N. Williams 2d, of Boston, and Vincent Richards of Yonkers. The first two are certain. The first four made up the team last year.

This history of the four surviving teams so far is:

France won by default from Canada and then defeated Denmark; Australia won from Belgium and then from Tzechoslovakia; Spain won by default from the Philippines and then defeated India; the British Isles drew a bye in the first round and then defeated Italy. The winner of the France-Australia match will meet the victor in the Spain-British Isles match in the United States.

The Australasians are considered the more formidable. On the team are J. L. Patterson, who won the world's singles championship at Wimbledon; J. O. Anderson, who, with Randolph Lycett of England, won the doubles, and Patrick O'Hara Wood, who, with Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, won the mixed doubles championship at Wimbledon.

The French and Spanish teams of Cochet and Borotra and Count de Gomar, Manuel Alonzo and E. Flaquer, respectively, are made up of brilliantly playing young men. The British team that defeated Italy was composed of F. G. Lowe, A. R. Kingscote and F. Riseley.

A detailed history of the matches so far follows:

FIRST ROUND

France defeated Canada, default.
Spain defeated Philippines, default.
British Isles drew bye.
Australia defeated Belgium; G. L. Patterson defeated D. J. Washer, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4; J. O. Anderson defeated D. G. Watson, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2; Anderson and Patrick O'Hara Wood defeated Washer and Watson, 6—1, 6—2, 4—6, 7—9, 7—5; Anderson defeated Washer, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.
India defeated Rumania; A. A. Fyzee defeated N. Mishu, 3—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—0; A. H. Fyzee defeated I. M. Stern, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1; A. H. Fyzee and D. R. Swami defeated Mishu and Stern, 6—2, 6—4, 6—0; A. H. Fyzee defeated N. Mishu, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1, 7—5; A. A. Fyzee defeated Stern, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1.
Tzechoslovakia defeated Hawaii, default.
Italy defeated Japan.
Tzechoslovakia defeated Hawaii, default.
Italy defeated Japan, default.
Denmark drew bye.

SECOND ROUND

France defeated Denmark; Cochet defeated Tegner, 7—5, 6—2, 9—7; Borotra defeated Ingersley 6—3, 8—6, 6—4; Cochet and Borotra defeated Tegner and Wurm, 3—6, 6—2, 2—6, 10—8, 6—2.
Spain defeated India. Count de Gomar defeated Dr. A. A. Fyzee 1—6, 6—2, 6—3, 0—6, 6—1. M. Alonzo defeated A. H. Fyzee 6—1, 6—2, 6—2. Dr. A. A. Fyzee and R. Ranaswani defeated Count de Gomar and E. Flaquer 3—6, 7—5, 11—9, 8—10, 6—4. Count de Gomar defeated Dr. A. A. Fyzee 6—1, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.
British Isles defeated Italy. F. G. Lowe defeated Count Dirobecco 6—1, 6—3, 6—1. A. R. Kingscote defeated C. Colombo 7—5, 6—4, 6—1. Kingscote and F. Riseley defeated Colombo and Dirobecco 6—1, 6—4, 6—0.
Australia defeated Tzechoslovakia. J. O. Anderson defeated K. Ardelt 7—5, 6—4, 6—4. G. L. Patterson defeated F. Rohler 6—1, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2. Patterson and O'Hara Wood defeated Ardelt and Rohler 9—7, 6—0, 6—3.

DRAW FOR WOMEN'S INVITATION TENNIS

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16—The draw for the women's invitation tennis tournament that starts on the Newport Casino courts tomorrow morning was made late this afternoon.

In the first round of the singles Miss Rosamond Newton of Boston will meet Mrs. Benjamin Briggs, Mrs. Barger Wallach will meet Mrs. Culver McWilliams of Cedarhurst, L. I., Mrs. N. W. Niles meets Miss Helen Wills of California and Miss L. H. Bancroft, recent winner of the Rhode Island state tournament, will meet the winner of the latter match.

In the doubles, which are to be played in the afternoon, Mrs. L. G. Morris and Mrs. George Widener are paired against Mrs. Briggs and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. Niles and Mrs. Henry G. Gray are paired with Miss Bancroft and Miss Florence Loew, Mrs. Wallach and Mrs. William Goadby will meet the winners of the first match and Miss Newton and Mrs. McWilliams will meet the winners of the second match.

ATHLETIC NOTES

W. T. Tilden 2d, national champion, overwhelmingly defeated Vincent Richards in the Rhode Island state tennis singles final Saturday afternoon, 6—1, 6—1, 6—0. The match lasted exactly 45 minutes. Richards it will be remembered, defeated Tilden last year in the same tournament. Tilden and Richards won the doubles title by defeating W. F. Johnston and H. C. Johnson, 10—8, 6—1, 5—7, 1—6, 6—3. The women's doubles championship was won by Miss L. H. Bancroft and Miss Martha Bayard, who defeated Mrs. B. F. Briggs and Miss Jacquelyn Green, 6—0, 6—3. Mrs. F. H. Godfrey and H. C. Johnson defeated Miss Bancroft and L. B. Rice for the mixed doubles championship.

All French automobile road and Grand Prix records were broken Saturday when Felix Nazzaro won the eighth Grand Prix automobile race. His time for the distance of a fraction under 500 miles was 6h. 17m. 2s., breaking the record established by James Murphy, United States, in last year's race. Deviscaya, in a French car, finished second. His time was 7h. 15m. 9s. Rougier won the Grand Prix for passenger automobiles yesterday, covering the course of a little less than 441 miles in 6h. 35m. 8 2-4s. Duray finished second.

The star team of the New York Women's Swimming Association, which started its Canadian tour at St. John's, N. B., Saturday, by breaking two outdoor records, will continue this week its exhibitions at various dominion points. Miss Gertrude Ederle clipped 14 4-5s. from the Canadian 100-yard mark when she negotiated the distance at Lilly Lake in 1m. 11 4-5s.; While the relay quartet shattered the Canadian 400-yard relay record by 1m. 32 3-5s., covering the course in 5m. 4-5s. The members of the team were Miss Ederle, Miss Aileen Riggin, Olympic fancy diving champion; Miss Doris O'Mara and Mrs. C. B. Clune. The meet was held under the sanction of the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association.

The Yale-Harvard tennis team defeated All-England Saturday at Wimbledon, 4 matches to 2.

Henri Cochet, Andre Gobart, Gobert, Jean Brugnon and Jean Borotra have been definitely chosen as members of the French Davis Cup team. They will sail for New York on July 22 on the steamer Paris, to meet the Australasian team on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., on August 10. They are captained by A. H. Muhr.

The Irish international track and field games scheduled for Dublin, Aug. 6 and 14 have been postponed for one year according to a cablegram received by Murray Hulbert, president of the New York Board of Aldermen, and a member of the Amateur Athletic Union Committee on the Irish games. The meet was postponed because of the unsettled conditions in Ireland.

Advices from Chicago state that Roger Conti, the young professional balkline billiard champion of France, has officially waived his right to challenge Jacob Schaefer for the world's 18.2 championship. Conti, who finished fourth in the international tournament at Chicago last Fall, was next in line to play Schaefer for the title, Shaefer having successfully defended his crown against W. F. Hoppe and Welker Cochran, who finished second and third, respectively, in the tournament. Conti's action is in accord with the movement to have all those who are in line to challenge waive their right to do so, thus paving the way for holding another international tournament next fall.

Charles Toth, the Boston swimmer who sailed recently for England to begin final preparations for the English Channel swim, will have a rival in Samuel Richards, another Bostonian and clubmate at the L Street baths. Richards plans to sail Tuesday on the Winifredian.

All doubt as to the tennis plans of Mrs. May Sutton Bundy has been dispelled upon the receipt of a telegram by J. S. Myrick, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, saying that Mrs. Bundy would arrive in New York about July 22. Mrs. William Henry is coming east with Mrs. Bundy, and they expect to play in several of the grass court tournaments preceding the women's national championship.

Miss Helen Wainwright of New York, one of the greatest all-round women swimmers in the United States, is the first to give assurance that she will be a competitor in the J. P. Day international ocean cup race for women, which will be held in New York Bay on Tuesday afternoon, August 1. The first entry came from England, when Miss Hilda James announced her intention of starting in the event. The entry of Miss Wainwright means that two of the foremost women swimmers of the United States and Europe will meet. Both girls are still in their teens.

Rumson defeated Bryn Mawr in a polo match Saturday at Rumson, N. J., by the score of 15 goals to . This game will not be counted in the Rumson tournament, but the first tournament contest is scheduled to be played today between the regular Rumson and Bryn Mawr teams.

John Costello won the first member's run conducted by the newly organized American Distance Runners' Association over the cinder path at Macomb's Dam Park. Costello started from scratch and won by 25 yards from Frank Masterson, who had an allowance of 50 yards. The winner's time was 15m. 51s.

Cambridge University won the annual intervarsity polo match from Oxford University for the third successive year, thus bringing its total victories up to 20 as against 18 for Oxford. The score of the game, which was played during a shower, was 5 to 1. Lord Hasting made Oxford's only goal. Lady Wimbourne presented the challenge cup to the winning team, which was made up of Sir John Millbanks, W. H. Scott, the Hon. Ivor Guest and R. B. Mosely. On the losing team, besides Lord Hastings, were H. H. Howard, C. Carr-White, E. Holland-Martin.

Following the action of the trustees of the Ohio State University in dividing the Department of Physical Education into two sections, one for men and one for women, L. W. St. Johns, director of athletics, declared that he will resign if the trustees do not rescind their action.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
St. Joseph	59	32	.648
Sioux City	52	36	.591
Tulsa	52	37	.584
Wichita	48	44	.522
Omaha	46	44	.511
Oklahoma City	41	52	.441
Des Moines	33	55	.375
Denver	30	60	.333

RESULTS SATURDAY

Des Moines 5, Tulsa 1.
Sioux City 5, St. Joseph 4.
Omaha 9, Wichita 3.
Oklahoma City 10, Denver 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Oklahoma City 6, Denver 1 (1st game).
Denver 9, Oklahoma City 3 (2d game).
Wichita 6, Omaha 2 (1st game).
Omaha 7, Wichita 5 (2d game).
Sioux City 9, St. Joseph 8 (1st game).
Sioux City 15, St. Jospeh 1 (2d game).

ST. LOUIS PULLING AWAY FROM RIVALS

New Yorkers' Good Work Against Browns Discounted in More Recent Contests

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	50	36	.581
New York	49	38	.563
Chicago	44	40	.524
Detroit	44	42	.512
Cleveland	41	44	.482
Washington	40	43	.482
Philadelphia	34	45	.430
Boston	35	49	.417

RESULTS SATURDAY

Detroit 2, Boston 0.
Washington 2, St. Louis 0.
Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago 3, New York 2 (11 innings).

RESULTS SUNDAY

St. Louis 2, Washington 0.
Chicago 4, New York 0.

GAMES FOR THE WEEK

Monday—Detroit at Boston, Chicago at New York, St. Louis at Washington, Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Tuesday—Detroit at Boston, Chicago at New York, St. Louis at Washington, Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Wednesday—Chicago at Boston, Detroit at New York, St. Louis at Philadelphia, Cleveland at Washington.
Thursday—Chicago at Boston, Detroit at New York, St. Louis at Philadelphia, Cleveland at Washington.
Friday—Chicago at Boston, Detroit at New York, St. Louis at Philadelphia, Cleveland at Washington.
Saturday—Chicago at Boston, Detroit at New York, St. Louis at Philadelphia, Cleveland at Washington.

Five of the six games played in the American League over the week-end resulted in shutouts, four of them by a 2-to-0 score. On Saturday the Browns, after losing two out of three in its series at New York, dropped the opener at Washington, but the runner-up Yankees, with the lead in sight, fared no better, falling before the Chicago White Sox in a 12-inning duel. This Chicago-New York encounter, by the way, was the only American League game since Friday in which the losing team scored a run. With this chance lost, Miller Huggins' nine slumped again, bowing to Urban Faber's pitching yesterday while the Browns made it one-all at Walter Johnson's expense. A game and a half separates the leading combatants today, the same margin as existed before the series between the Browns and Highlanders began.

It was Chicago that pulled New York down from a commanding lead earlier in the season, and the White Sox are intent on repeating the process. On the other hand St. Louis goes along well against every team in the league with the sole exception of the champion Yankees, who have taken a majority of the games played with Lee Fohl's challengers.

The Boston Red Sox, after surprising and delighting their followers by holding the Browns to an even break in six games, could not stand their prosperity, for they lost four in a row to Cleveland immediately afterward and took the zero end of one of those 2-to-0 affairs Saturday. That, counting in Monday's even split with the St. Louisans, gives Hugh Duffy's cohorts a winning average of .143 for the week. They were in hopes of overtaking Cleveland, the sixth place club—at least so the word was passed before the Indians apeared on the scene. As it is, the Boston team has changed places with Philadelphia at the foot of the ladder.

The Detroit Tigers may recover a little ground, entrenched a couple of more days on the soil of the Boston Fens. Cobb's charges have yet to lose a game in this city in the present campaign, while they took three out of four against the Duffyites in the west. But it is hard to see how Detroit can overtake Chicago, the way Gleason has his players going right now; the best the Tigers can expect, probably, is third place, in the event the Yankee machine should continue its skidding career.

LANDIS REFUSES PLEA OF PORTLAND OWNERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 17—Maintaining his right to punish club owners as well as ball players for infractions of the baseball code, Commissioner K. M. Landis on Saturday denied the appeal for a rehearing of the cases of W. H. Klepper and J. R. Brewster, owners of the Portland, Ore., club of the Pacific Coast League.

In sustaining the disqualification of the two club owners, Commissioner Landis stated there was no cause for modifying the orders entered on May 24, when Klepper and Brewster were judged ineligible until Aug. 1, and Player William Kenworthy was barred until 1924.

The club owners assert the commissioner might publicly reprimand them but that he had power to punish only players. Landis pointed to Section Two of the code which states his authority to "take and impose" any measures he deems necessary to safeguard the integrity of the game, "against any party thereto, any minor league or club connected with the National Association, or any individual."

QUINLAN PUBLIC LINKS TITLIST

HARTFORD, Conn., July 15—W. J. Quinlan of Scarboro Golf Club, is the 1922 New England public links champion, having defeated J. J. Reidy of Worcester after a close match, on the tenth hole of the playoff, here today. Quinlan is well known about Boston as a young player of great promise. Public link stars from all over the championship territory competed in the event, and it is planned to stage a similar championship next year on one of the municipal golf courses.

FENWAY PARK
Today at 3:15
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Shuman's Phone Beach 1680

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CARDINALS DRIVING STRAIGHT FOR TOP

Branch Rickey's Club Has Taken Two in Succession From the World's Champions

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	49	30	.620
St. Louis	52	34	.605
Chicago	43	40	.518
Cincinnati	44	41	.518
Brooklyn	42	42	.500
Pittsburgh	38	44	.463
Philadelphia	31	37	.397
Boston	29	50	.367

RESULTS SATURDAY

Cincinnati 3, Boston 2.
St. Louis 4, New York 3.
Philadelphia 2, Chicago 1.
Pittsburgh 3, Brooklyn 2 (10 innings).

RESULTS SUNDAY

Boston 5, Cincinnati 4.
St. Louis 1, New York 0.
Philadelphia 11, Chicago 7
Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 2.

GAMES FOR THE WEEK

Monday—Boston at Cincinnati, New York at St. Louis; Philadelphia at Chicago, Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.

Tuesday—Boston at Cincinnati, New York at St. Louis, Philadelphia at Chicago, Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.

Wednesday—Boston at St. Louis, New York at Cincinnati, Brooklyn at Chicago, Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

Thursday—Boston at St. Louis, New York at Cincinnati; Brooklyn at Chicago, Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

Friday—Boston at St. Louis, New York at Cincinnati, Brooklyn at Chicago, Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

Saturday—Boston at St. Louis, New York at Cincinnati, Brooklyn at Chicago, Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

The St. Louis Cardinals have proven themselves worthy contenders for the crown worn by the world's champion Giants. Taking the measure of the lofty titleholders in two straight games is an achievement seldom performed; as a matter of fact, the New York team has but 30 lost battles to look back upon, but of these defeats, scattered over a somewhat lop-sided campaign, the last two are likely to stick in memory as long as any. For the lead of the National circuit depends upon the outcome of the series now being waged at Sportsman's Park, and, judging by the way Branch Rickey's men have welcomed the issue, a new name will appear at the top of the standing before the week is fairly under way.

In Saturday's game the Cardinals, Pitcher Haines leading the attack, pounced on Ryan for a four-run lead, and although the St. Louis boxman weakened in the later stages he held the game in hand. Yesterday the New Yorkers had many opportunities to score, but for various reasons failed to cross the plate. The half-game which stands between the teams is too insecure to last. Either the Cards will jump into the lead today by taking a third straight or the Giants will increase their margin of superiority. A fourth game will be played by the two tomorrow.

The Chicago Cubs, like their American League brethren of the South Side, cling to third place, despite threats of dislodgement made by Cincinnati. The merest fraction of a point separates Cubs and Reds at this writing. Brooklyn regained its .500 station by beating Pittsburgh yesterday after losing the first game to McKechnie's outfit, which, it may be remarked, has been going along at about a 50-50 gait since the managerial shift. The cellar prides, Philadelphia and Boston, their niche established beyond dispute, are winning an occasional game or two, just by way of making the home folks wonder once a week—at least—why they are not up there "where they belong."

BLAKE WINS NATIONAL 10-MILE SWIM FROM A FIELD OF 28 RIVALS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 16 (Special)—On his first trip east and debut as a long-distance swimmer, T. E. Blake of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, won the national 10-mile championship from Philadelphia to Riverton, N. J., on Saturday from a field of 28 rivals.

This 18-year-old swimmer from California, who only a few weeks ago won the Pacific Coast one-mile title and has been racing less than six months, finished 800 yards ahead of E. F. Keating of the Boys Club of New York in 2h. 24m. 30s. The record is 1h. 59m. 18s., made by E. T. Bolden of the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, in 1919. The California youth could have made better time on Saturday but for a strong head wind which held him back most of the 10 miles and the fact that he was not extended after the first half mile.

V. A. Levand of the Philadelphia Swimming Club was a good third, just a few yards back of Keating and V. H. Kiffe of the Central Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn, came in fourth, about 20 yards back of Levand. G. R. Bell, a young swimmer from Riverton, N. Y., was a good fifth and J. B. McCurdy of the Philadlphia Swimming Club, sixth with L. R. Helwig, Central Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn, seventh; W. H. H. Titus, Phildelphia Smimming Club, a veteran, eighth; Euald Wildforster of the New York Athletic Club, ninth and G. B. Nodine, Central Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn, tenth.

Of the 29 swimmers who started the long event in the Delaware river, 22 finished. Several were unable to go very far and were picked up by the police boat. This list included G. C. Corner of the Riverton, N. J. Yacht Club, and E. M. Tallent of the Shanahan Club of Philadelphia. Bolden, who won the championship two of the five years that it was held in the Delaware River, and finished first another time, only to be ruled out for failure to wear his bathing suit the entire distance, did not compete.

HAUGDAHL BREAKS RECORD

EDMONTON, Alta., July 16—Sig Haugdahl broke his own world's auto record for a mile and a half on a dirt track here Saturday. His time was 1m. 1 1-5s., a fifth of a second better than the mark he made at Calgary and also on a Nebraska track.

Archers Beat Mashie Men Over the Hazards

Bowmen and Golfers Engage in a Novel Links Contest

PATTERSON, N. J., July 16—The archers won the golf-archery match over the New Jersey Country Club course here today, the users of bow and arrow negotiating the golf corcult in a par 73, defeating the golfers 1 up.

The users of the regular golf paraphernalia had the better distance, but could not cope with the Robin Hoods when it came to accuracy in the short game. Also, no bunkers waylaid the arrows as they did the golfing pellets. The "putts" of the archers were shots at bullseyes the size of golf holes.

This novel contest aroused considerable interest from a large gallery and regular matches of the sort may be staged later as the combination of the two sports in such manner seems to provide good sport.

CHICAGO WOMEN IN GOLF TITLE PLAY

CHICAGO, July 17 (Special)—Mrs. Melvin Jones of Olympia Fields Country Club is to defend her title as woman golf champion of Chicago in the tournament beginning today at Indian Hill Golf Club, Winnetka, Ill., under the auspices of the Women's Western Golf Association. Mrs. Jones is also champion of the western body.

Mrs. F. F. Letts Jr. of Onwentsia Country Club, Ill., and Miss Edith Cummings of the same club are expected to be leading rivals for the honor. Mrs. Jones faces one of the strongest fields in the history of the tourney.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Baltimore	66	21	.759
Rochester	54	34	.614
Jersey City	49	40	.551
Buffalo	46	43	.517
Toronto	44	44	.500
Reading	37	52	.416
Syracuse	34	57	.374
Newark	23	62	.271

RESULTS SATURDAY

Toronto 9, Jersey City 3 (1st game).
Jersey City 4, Toronto 2 (2d game).
Buffalo 3, Newark 2 (10 innings).
Rochester 15, Baltimore 2.
Syracuse 16, Reading 4.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Buffalo 3, Newark 1.
Baltimore 7, Rochester 5.
Reading 8, Syracuse 7.

BELYEA IN TITLE RACE

PHILADELPHIA, July 16—Word has been received here that Hilton Belyea, of St. John, N. B., will row here in the national regatta. He has changed his mind about retiring. James H. Reilly, professional sculler, has also requested to be permitted to row in the special race that has been arranged between Jim Teneyck and Fred Plaisted for August 5, and his request has been acceded to. This will make a three-cornered race between former oarsmen.

PLAN TO SHORTEN EARLY PRACTICE

"Big Three" May Reduce Preliminary Work to One or Two Weeks

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 15—A shortening of the preliminary season for football practice at Yale, Princeton, and Harvard from one month to two weeks, or even to a single week, is quite probable in view of the task undertaken by President J. G. Hibben of Princeton, President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, and President James Rowland Angell of Yale, it is stated here by those closely identified with Yale athletics.

At San Francisco a week ago President Hibben stated that a committee had been named "to remove objectionable features from college athletics," and that the three university presidents were the committee. A number of so-called evils to be eradicated, it was stated, were the termination of the practice of putting a transferred student into the same sport in which he may have starred in the college he left, to strengthen the team he joins, and to end the practice of recruiting prospective stars from preparatory institutions.

The committee has been at work six months, it was stated today, and is serving because its members may be expected to look upon athletics from a university rather than an athletic standpoint. The preliminary work had been in the hands of three men from each university, those from Yale being Professor Mendell of the Athletic Board of Control, Dr. Greenway of the University Health Department and Professor Tilden, who is taking Professor Nettleton's place on the Executive committee of the Board of Control. The Harvard Conferees were headed by Dan Briggs and those from Princeton by Dean McClenahan. Their survey, if such it may be called, was well under way the past spring when a situation at Princeton as to eligibility of Professor Nettleton was brought into question. The discussion which followed was not produced by the committee but was an incident in their inquiry, it is stated.

It is understood here that the presidents' committee will propose no radical changes in the conduct of or administration of athletics in three universities. It will endeavor to diminish what mature alumni have claimed was undue emphasis placed on sports making them seem to take first place while the curriculum was secondary in undergraduate life. There will be no shortening of football schedules but there will be, it is said, a curtailment of the preparatory season in all sports, and fewer jaunts of baseball teams and other bodies. The main thought, it is said, will be to advocate continuance and fostering of sports more for the health of the undergraduate and less as a sporting proposition for the public in general. The presidents' committee, it is expected, will submit a report in the near future.

Washington's Passing Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, July 15

THE prohibition forces here are expecting much from the investigation at present under way in the Department of Justice, and some of them go so far as to predict a decision which will insure the prohibition of all liquor sales on American ships, whether the property of the Shipping Board or of private individuals, and the sealing of the liquor vaults of all foreign vessels within the three-mile limit.

The inquiry follows very general and very scathing criticism of the attitude of Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board, which, it will be remembered, was entirely favorable to the liquor interest. This censure has been so widespread and so severe as not only to endanger the Ship Subsidy Bill but also to weaken the hold of the Administration in some quarters. There has been much casting about for a means of counteracting the effect of the system, and the expedient of having the question submitted to the legal department was hit upon.

When, a few days ago, the case was presented to Harry M. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, the Shipping Board did not go to the extent of asking to be heard in connection with the argument, a circumstance which is interpreted as favorable to the theory that the board had decided to permit the question to go by default. Another circumstance supporting this theory is that Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General, sat with the Attorney-General through the hearing. She is believed to be entirely friendly to the prohibition point of view.

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President Harding and Mrs. Harding have a theater ticket made of pure Alaskan gold as a souvenir of the western trip they did not take this year.

When it became known that they contemplated visiting the Pacific Coast and going as far north as Alaska, The Wayfarers, playing at and for the benefit of the Stadium of the University of Washington had a season ticket made and engraved to be given to Mr. and Mrs. Harding when they visited Seattle. The public's business prevented the Chief Executive from leaving Washington for any length of time.

The Wayfarers sent the gold ticket to Washington and, after a conference of the President with the press representatives, those from the Pacific Coast tarried, and W. W. Jermane of the Seattle Times, acting as spokesman, presented the ticket to the President. If it is good for next year he desires to use it, for he regards the western trip merely postponed.

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Prohibition enforcement in Louisiana is much involved, according to reports to headquarters in Washington. It would seem that there are lawbreakers who prey upon lawbreakers and law enforcers who protect the lawbreakers of one class against the lawbreakers of the other class. It would appear also that even to accept the assistance of the lawless element when they can serve them in the enforcement of the law. But let the local prohibition commissioner tell the story. His name is Day, and he said:

I was awakened by Local Agent Rouch, who had four men with him in an automobile. These men are what are known as "highjackers," that is, whisky thieves, who prey upon bootleggers. They informed me of a large quantity of stored liquor which was to be moved before daylight, with the alleged protection of two policemen. The highjackers said they had witnessed the unloading of this whisky from a boat and that officers were present during the unloading as protection against them (the highjackers).

I accompanied these men to the premises where we lay in wait until 5 a.m., and finally seized whisky and champagne said to be worth between $50,000 and $75,000. We found the place filled with sacks, casks and cases of liquor. The rum was piled high in the corners and lay all over the floor. The champagne was in a separate room and was half covered. The bootleggers beat a retreat on our approach. I am satisfied they had protection, as related by the highjackers, and am certain of securing sufficient evidence for arrests.

While routes totaling 820 miles were discontinued during the last fiscal year and only the transcontinental route of 2680 miles maintained, the Air Mail Service nevertheless carried as much mail as the year before, or 23 per cent more to each airplane load. It now is maintaining 16 stations on the ocean to ocean route and 56 airplanes are ready to fly.

Forty expert pilots are employed and at the recent Mid-Western Flying meet at Monmouth, Ill., the Air Mail Service flyers took five out of the eight events and six of the nine cups given as prizes. Every day 21 pilots and airplanes are in the air flying approximately 6000 miles. The Post Office Department reports that mail sent from New York to San Francisco by the Air Mail Service has been delivered within three days.

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An American girl, Miss Lucille Acherson of Columbus, O., has taken the same examinations that men take when they desire to enter upon a diplomatic career. She is the first woman to be permitted to make application for a position as carrier in the American diplomatic service. Miss Acherson was in France as secretary of the American committee for devastated France and is expected to be assigned to a post at the American Embassy in Paris.

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Another American girl, Miss Elizabeth Reynolds, now Mrs. Norman Hapgood, took similar examinations in France to that just taken by Miss Atherson and received a certificate stating that if she had been a man she would have been eligible to a place in the diplomatic service. Mrs. Hapgood speaks many foreign languages, including Russian.

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It is reported from London that Miss Nadeja Stancioff has been appointed First Secretary of the Bulgarian Legation in Washington. This is said to be the first appointment of a woman to so important a diplomatic post. Miss Stancioff speaks seven languages, and, with Premier Stanboulisky, represented Bulgaria at the Genoa Conference. In the absence of her father, she has been in charge of the Bulgarian Legation in London, where she is referred to as the lady plenipotentiary."

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The farmers are on the warpath over the agitation for the abolition of the primary system and a return to the political conventions as a method of selecting candidates for office. The latest expression is from Charles S. Barrett, president of the National Farmers Union. Assuming that the plan is being engineered by a few politicians who would deprive the mass of the people of the right to participate in their own affairs, Mr. Barrett asserted that the voters are thoroughly committed to opposition to hand-picked candidates.

Declaring that the people do not need a guardian, Mr. Barrett said: "Nobody claims that the primary system is faultless, but it is ten thousand times better than the old convention system, under which a few men met behind closed doors, selected the candidates and informed the convention that they must take the slate made for them. Under such a system the farmer had nothing to say about who should represent him in any office. He had to vote for the men selected or stay at home.

"I would extend the system rather than get rid of it. I would require that the nominees for every office, including the presidency, be selected by the voters of the respective parties, so that when the convention assembles the delegates would merely go through the form of obeying the will of the people. The farmers do not believe that any exclusive cabal is able to select for them the kind of citizens who are able intelligently to represent them in any public capacity."

FAIRWAY FABLES

THAT the winning score at Skokie was 12 strokes lower than at Sandwich, in the British open last month, does not mean that there was anything the matter with the field over which Hagen triumphed; it does show, however, that there was something wrong with Skokie—that it was not enough of a championship course to keep the figures up around the 300-mark where experience has shown 72-hole figures ought to be over a links sufficiently difficult in other ways than in distance. From the beginning there were a suspicious number of 68's at Skokie, but one was told that the baked ground was to blame; but even after the rain scores were so inordinately low that one smiles at the westerners' defense of their course as a very difficult one. Imagine a 72-hole total of 288 at Brae Burn!

Hagen was just in the position on Saturday noon that usually fits in with his notable golfing assurance: he had a certain mark set for him to tie or beat. Hagen is the world's master at coming through at such times, but he fell a mite short of the mark after a brilliant fight to make up for a 77 in the second round. His crown taken at Sandwich is not even slightly tarnished.

Sarazen is entered in both the Canadian open and the Massachusetts title contest. The State tourney will start on Wednesday at Springfield, Mass., and the Dominion crown will be contested for at Mt. Bruno, Montreal, on July 28 and following.

Even though the archers at Patterson did beat the golfers over a links, the golfers are not seriously contemplating changing the design of golfing implements to resemble bows and arrows. Chasing a wee feathered stick would hardly be inspiring to one who had come to know the wiles of the gutta percha with its thousand little tricks, friendly and unfriendly to the player.

R. E. Knepper is striding far beyond Princeton University in his links fame. His work in winning the Trans-Mississippi title last week included several par-breaking rounds and the exhibition of ability sufficient to take him well along ni the national.

Evidently the Italian temperament is not wholly unsuited to scaling golf heights: witness Mr. Sarazen's little coup at Glencoe.

FARM LOANS FOR IMPERIAL VALLEY

EL CENTRO, Cal., July 9—Word has just been received by the Imperial Valley banks that Federal farm loans may be made to valley landowners at an interest rate of six per cent. This is the first time in the last six years that the Government bank has expressed its intention to aid Imperial Valley ranchers.

Several loans had been made up to six years ago at which time it was officially announced that no more loans would be made by the government until the water problems of the valley had been satisfactorily settled.

The present intention of the Federal farm loan bank is believed to have resulted from the voting of bonds, whereby the irrigation district will operate the entire water diversion and distributing systems.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New Haven	47	26	.644
Waterbury	40	33	.548
Pittsfield	38	33	.535
Hartford	36	34	.514
Albany	39	41	.487
Bridgeport	37	39	.487
Springfield	34	41	.453
Fitchburg	26	50	.342

RESULTS SUNDAY

Albany 11, Fitchburg 2 (1st game).
Albany 5, Fitchburg 3 (2d game).
Springfield 3, Bridgeport 1.
Pittsfield 2, Waterbury 0 (1st game).
Waterbury 2, Pittsfield 0 (2d game).
Hartford 5, New Haven 4 (1st game).
Hartford 4, New Haven 3 (2d game).

ST. LOUISANS ARE TENNIS WINNERS

W. D. Brown Wins Singles Title in Central States Tourney

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (Special)—Final honors in the Central States tennis tournament went to St. Louisans, W. D. Brown defeating Edward Drewes in the singles, while Drewes and Josties won from Brown and K. P. Kammann. The finalists entered the last round when Drewes defeated Charles Spiece, Kingfisher, Okla., 7—5, 6—2, 6—0, in the semi-finals Saturday, while Brown eliminated B. K. Parks, Oklahoma City, Okla., 6—2, 7—5, 6—0. Drewes and Josties defeated Spiece and Parks in the doubles, 6—3, 0—6, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.

This is the second time this season Brown has defeated Drewes. Before going to the national intercollegiate tourney, Brown eliminated Drewes from the St. Louis district tourney, while today he won three of four sets, 6—4, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4. All sets played were close, but Brown was having better fortune playing the net than Drewes, who chose to play from back court. A strong wind aided Brown in making many kills of high lobs sent over by Drewes. Double faults abounded, due to the wind, Drewes registering eight and Brown four.

In the first set, the two battled evenly until Brown ran out with two consecutive games. The Washington University captain repeated in the second set, winning 6—3. He appeared destined to eliminate Drewes in three straight sets, but Drewes began to show powers of coming from behind, a factor which has aided him in winning many tournaments. The third set went to Drewes, 6—3, but Drewes could not solve Brown's chop strokes and had to bow to defeat, losing the final set, 4—6.

Drewes, coupled with Fred Josties, defeated Brown and Kammann in the doubles, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1. Brown and Kammann won the doubles title last year at Kansas City and seemed destined to repeat. After four sets each team held two victories, but Drewes and Josties put out Brown and Kammann in the final set, giving them only one game.

CANADIAN DOUBTS DEBT REMISSION

Banker Thinks American Farmers Will Demand War Payment

TORONTO, July 8 (Special Correspondence)—Cancellation of the nations' war debts would be in the best interests of the world, Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, just returned from a three months' tour of England and the Continent, declared here. Many of the leading financiers of the United States realized that cancellation would be the best policy, but the bulk of the farmers in the middle-west could not be educated to the point. Their only point of view was, according to Sir Edmund, "Here is a debt, it must be paid."

Sir Edmund said there was no feeling among serious-minded people in England that the United States would remit her loans, and preparations were being made to pay off the interest.

Referring to Germany, Sir Edmund said that it was easy for the onlooker to see that the reparations must be adjusted in accordance with that country's ability to pay. "Many people in Germany are making large sums of money out of the disturbed conditions," he said, "and they, as well as some of the political leaders, do not want any settlement which would mean facing the problem of the paper mark and settling down both to trade on a peace and a debt-paying basis. Meanwhile, both in France and Germany, the bulk of the people have settled down to the usual daily work with much industry and content, free from knowledge or concern about the troubles of government."

CANADA INVITES IMMIGRATION

VICTORIA, B. C., July 3 (Special Correspondence) — Britain must decrease her population just as surely as Canada must increase hers, according to F. C. Wade, British Columbia's Agent-General in London, who has completed conferences with the Provincial Government here on matters connected with his work in England. Before the war the problem of overpopulation had been serious, he said, but now that the national resources have been drained the difficulty is much more acute. Mr. Wade asked some new immigration system to assure the State of reimbursement for its expenditure; to create farmers, not adventurers, and to provide immediate employment and homes.

CANADIAN NATIVE SONS MEET

VICTORIA, B. C., July 3 (Special Correspondence)—A movement to change Canada's National Anthem was started by the Grand Council of the Native Sons of Canada in session here last week. The words of the new anthem were written by Mr. Justice Archer Martin, of the British Columbia Court of Appeal and a well-known advocate of Canadian nationalism. The anthem is entitled "Canada, Our Canada." The Native Sons passed resolutions opposing Asiatic immigration and urging the inauguration of strict health and language tests for immigrants; and advocating that the Appeal Court of Canada be the final arbiter in matters of law in Canada instead of the Imperial Privy Council.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	61	30	.670
Mobile	58	36	.617
New Orleans	52	39	.571
Little Rock	52	42	.553
Birmingham	42	49	.462
Nashville	38	55	.409
Atlanta	35	51	.407
Chattanooga	29	65	.309

RESULTS SUNDAY

Chattanooga 7, New Orleans 2 (first game).
Chattanooga 6, New Orleans 2 (second game).
Mobile 1, Nashville 0.
Memphis 8, Birmingham 7.

CHANGE OF AUSTRIAN CABINET COMES AT INOPPORTUNE TIME

Dr. Schober Had Gained Confidence of European States Better Than Any Former Minister

VIENNA, June 2 (Special Correspondence)—To the great regret of all thoughtful people in Austria, the Schober Cabinet has fallen and a new ministry has arisen under the leadership of Dr. Ignaz Seipel. For the first time in history, a priest has become the chief minister in Australia. Dr. Seipel is a prelate of the Roman Catholic church and professor in the theological faculty in the University of Vienna.

Dr. Schober's resignation was brought about by petty political intrigues, in which the comparatively small Pan-German Party played a considerable rôle. They have never forgiven the Schober Cabinet, and especially the former Finance Minister, Dr. Guertler, for the treaty of Lana with Tzechoslovakia. About the middle of May they managed to force Dr. Guertler to resign, and only a few days later the Schober Cabinet was in a tottering condition. The Cabinet had asked the National Assembly for a new budget of 120 milliard crowns, but that body cut it down to 47 milliards. This was the formal pretext advanced by Dr. Schober for the resignation of his Cabinet.

In informing the Parliament of his intention to resign, the late Chancellor spoke very bitterly. He said that he was in Genoa at the time that his budget credit demand was rejected, doing his utmost to persuade the powers represented there to grant further credits to Austria. It was only in the train on his return journey to Vienna that he learned accidentally from a newspaper what had happened. He added that he never had sought the Chancellor's post but it had been pressed upon him.

It is unfortunate for Austria that a Cabinet crisis entailing a change of ministry should have happened just at this moment. The retirement of Dr. Schober is especially regrettable, as he had succeeded more than any former Chancellor in gaining the confidence of the representatives of the entente and neutral states.

The new Cabinet is confronted with a gigantic task. The crown is falling steadily and the foreign moneys are reaching unprecedentedly high figures on the Vienna bourse. All raw materials and other wares which must be bought abroad have gone up in price enormously. Great masses of the people, including the intellectual workers, no longer are able to pay the price of bread now that the food subsidies have been taken off. Meat prices are rising daily and already have reached such exorbitant figures that meat has become an impossible luxury for whole classes of the people.

For the general public it is most unfortunate that no government has yet seemed able to take any effective measures against profiteering, which probably is worse in Austria than in any other country in Europe. There appears to be an almost culpable lack of efficient administration. Farmers, peasants, middlemen, wholesalers and retailers, in short every body connected with the trade in provisions and foodstuffs, are growing inordinately rich. Stories are told of live stock commission agents making 20,000,000 crowns in a single day. There is little doubt that the middlemen are largely responsible for the high prices and that there is a most unjustifiable difference between the prices the peasants obtain for their cattle and those which the butchers have to pay in the Vienna markets. In the end of course, the public are the chief sufferers.

Whether the Seipel Cabinet will do anything to improve conditions, is doubtful, the whole economic system of the country being in a state of chaos.

TAX STUDY BEGUN FOR NEW ZEALAND

Burden Reaches Such Proportions as to Wreck Farmers

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, May 18 (Special Correspondence) — W. D. Hunt, managing director of one of the large firms that deal with farmers, in a review of changes in prices and costs relating to the primary products of the Dominion, said that the basis of New Zealand prosperity and credit was its export of agricultural products. Their value and relative value must be continually borne in mind in considering the affairs of the country, and the whole community must in the end adjust themselves to these values.

For example, the net return per bale of wool to the farmer this season has been not much more than half what it was in 1914. The average price this year for lambs delivered at the works has been about 6¼d. per pound, against 5¾d. per pound in 1914, and for wethers about 3¾d. against 3⅞d. and for ewes about 2½d. against 3¾d. Beef has been about 10s. per 100 pounds below 1914 values. Grain is worth more today than it was before the war.

Mr. Hunt's conclusion was that the farmer's average price was below the pre-war level. "In addition to this," he said, "farmers are faced with increased taxation, higher rates of interest, and higher costs for almost every service rendered to them and for almost everything they buy. The result of reduced income and increased costs is that many farmers are failing to pay their way and a large number will be quite unable to carry on."

The process of adjustment to these altered values is going on by painful steps. It cannot be said that times are hard in New Zealand in the sense that they are hard in some continental countries, or even in England, but there is a considerable amount of unemployment, and the spending power of the community is less than it was.

Among the problems facing the country is taxation, which is crushingly heavy. After much delay, and a great deal of urging on the part of newspapers and business men, Mr. Manly has appointed a committee to inquire into the incidence and effect of taxation. The committee will begin work at once.

AIRMAN REACHES BASRA

LONDON, July 17—Major W. T. Blake has covered another lap in his attempt to encircle the globe by airplane. A dispatch to the Times, reports that he arrived on Saturday night at Basra, in Asiatic Turkey, about 270 miles southeast of Bagdad.

SPANISH SOVEREIGN CRITICIZED IN CORTES FOR FRANK ADDRESS

Press and Public, However, Are on Side of King Alfonso, and Indorse His Action at Barcelona

MADRID, June 20 (Special Correspondence)—Public and the press are overwhelmingly on the side of King Alfonso in what he did and said on his recent visit to Barcelona, where, addressing a gathering of military officers, he counseled them toward discipline, this being a palpable attack on the juntas which first became active at Barcelona. Public opinion inclines to regard the speech as splendid in its inspiration to effort for the suppression of juntas.

Nevertheless, it was expected that there would be harsh criticism in the Cortes, and, as a matter of fact, it began while the King was on his way home, and a rather keen debate took place on the subject of His Majesty's first day back in Madrid. It is said that the Premier, Sanchez Guerra, who accompanied the King to Barcelona, and was heard to remark at the close of the King's speech that he agreed with every word of it, has been much embarrassed since and has been moved to give the King some of his humble counsel, pointing out that it was dangerous to make such speeches without previous consultation with the Cabinet, and that if such a thing occurred again, the Government might feel itself under the necessity of resigning.

But the people say that Don Alfonso expressed the national sentiment as governments never do, and that he has gone a long way toward getting rid of the military junta trouble which the government was ever afraid to tackle.

First Raised in Senate

The question was first raised in the Senate, but there in a rather complimentary way, though there were signs that the Government was rather sensitive upon the subject and would prefer not to talk of it. Señor Galarza brought it up to begin with, and it seemed that possibly a thin vein of sarcasm ran through his pleasant words. He spoke of the "beautiful" speech that the King had made, and then observing that as constitutionally, the Government was responsible for what he had said, the speech might be taken to indicate the close of the shameful period of the juntas which began in 1917. The Minister of the Interior, answering, said that Señor Galarza seemed to be praising the King and to that extent he was to be congratulated. But, he added, even though the Government might be responsible for the King's words, it was not opportune to have a debate upon the subject just then. Señor Galarza showed an inclination to provoke a debate, but it was suppressed, and the incident ended with more praise for the King.

But on the following day, much more was said upon the matter in the Chamber, where the subject was broached by Señor Barcia, an independent of the left, who criticized the Barcelona speech, and asked the Government if it knew about it in advance and was responsible for it. The Premier, Sanchez Guerra replying, picked his way with extreme caution.

Stressed Success of Journey

First, he remarked upon the happy and successful character of the journey, upon which all were to be congratulated. Then he was sorry that, as the speech was not on the program as arranged, there had been no stenographers there, but he insisted that the King felt himself at an informal and friendly gathering of officers.

No speech-making had been arranged, but the Marquis de Estella had asked him, the Premier, if there would be any objection to saying a few words of welcome in the name of the garrison. Thereupon the King got up and spoke what had been reported in the press.

The Premier comprehended His Majesty's ways of thought and his desire that all Spanish organizations should be maintained within the Constitution. The speech, as it had been reported approximately, had constitutional authorization because it was irreproachable. Had it not been so, there would have been no indication of authorization, nor would he, the Premier, have been replying on that occasion.

SALMON FISHERS STRIKE

VICTORIA, B. C., July 4 (Special Correspondence)—Eight hundred fishermen, white, Indian and Japanese, are on strike at the Rivers Inlet fishing grounds north of Vancouver Island on the mainland. No fishing is taking place at the Inlet and 12 large canneries have been forced to cease operation. The fishermen demand a 50 per cent increase in the price paid for sockeye salmon. At present canners offer 50 cents per sockeye, when caught with a cannery boat and gear and 40 cents when caught with the fishermen's own boats.

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Architecture

How Ralph Knott Came to Build the New County Council Hall, London

By A. G. LIAS

London, July 5

IT IS ALWAYS the fate of an architect who designs an important building to have his plans pulled to pieces, and his artistic sense impugned, and Mr. Ralph Knott, architect of the New London County Hall, is no exception to this rule. All sorts of charges have been laid against the building by captious critics: it is a jumble of mutually contradictory styles (they say); it appeals to the senses instead of to the emotions; it has a sloping red roof when it ought to have a flat one—the list might be extended almost indefinitely.

Mr. Knott manages to keep smiling in spite of these criticisms. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor, calling to see him recently, found him in his office—very busy, but not too busy to spare a few moments to talk over how he came to design the most important building which has been erected in England for many years. Planned in 1908, the Hall, which was to cost £1,000,000, according to the original estimates, has actually cost about £2,000,000, the difference being accounted for by the great rise in the cost of materials which has taken place during and since the World War.

When the London County Council decided to collect its different departments (at present scattered about in various parts of London) under one roof, a competition was announced for designs for the new building. Mr. Knott, a young unknown architect had just successfully carried through a piece of work for Sir Aston Webb in whose office he was at that time, employed as an assistant. Mr. Knott thought he would like to go in for the competition so he asked for and obtained two months leave. Describing his feelings he said "I don't think I had any idea I could win the competition. I just felt I should like to go in for it. It meant a great deal of hard work and it cost a lot of money, but as it seemed to offer just the possibility that I could make my reputation without having to climb slowly up all the rungs of the professional ladder, well, I just decided to take the plung."

The result of his efforts was that he and two or three others were chosen to work out their plans in complete detail. They did so, and Mr. Knott's efforts were adjudged the best by the authorities. "Some people have said, I won a prize," said Mr. Knott; "As a matter of fact it is the usual thing to give some compensation to those who go in for an architectural competition, as drawing up the plans often costs as much as £1000. In this case each of us got £200. Far from getting a special prize I very nearly didn't get anything at all, as the successful architect gets paid a commission on the cost of the building, and my "prize" was going to be deducted out of that. However, in the end they decided to give me my £200 like the others."

The usual architect's commission is 10 per cent, but Mr. Knott is not getting the full fee. Even if he were, his fee would not be so big as one would think, for the architect himself has to pay the fee of the heating expert, the lighting expert, the ventilating expert—of a whole host of experts in fact—whose depredations on the original 10 per cent whittle it down to far more modest proportions. Besides these, the cost of the detailed drawings is considerable. The London County Hall has five miles of corridors and its frontage is about 500 feet. Mr. Knott had to have endless plans of it drawn, some of them more than six feet in length. There were also models to be made showing the view of the façade and of the ornamentation, and many other expenses which the man in the street does not think of. Whatever else it has done for Mr. Knott, being appointed to design the new County Hall has not made him a millionaire.

Mr. Knott first entered for the competition in 1908 and the building has only just reached completion. First there was a wall to be built to keep out the river. Behind that came a vast island of cement upon which the foundations of the hall are laid. But the war, of course, is chiefly to blame for the delay. Whatever the cause, however, for 14 years the London County Hall has never been far from Mr. Knott's thoughts. He has enjoyed building it. "My committees have been very good to me," he said. "When the Houses of Parliament were built the unfortunate architect was never left alone, but I have had an entirely free hand."

It is early yet to compare the two buildings, the London County Hall and the Houses of Parliament, but subsequent generations will do so. They will stand on Westminster Bridge and look from one to the other as they face one another across the Thames. What will be their verdict? When it is mellowed down—its gray walls and columns darkened by the London smoke and its roof toned to a deeper shade of red—the new County Hall will make a very different appeal from what it does today. To Mr. Knott, however, it will always be the same—the child of his ordered thoughts, nurtured on careful study and the closest attention to detail. Having put his best work into it, he has no need to fear what others will think of it.

AMERICANS are somewhat inclined to think that Europe is the source of all fine art. A Boston stone carver said that one of the best things that ever happened to him was to have an architect, for whom he worked, go abroad; after that he was given much more freedom in execution of detail than ever before.

The English architects have their problems and difficulties, even greater than in America. In every European city there is a commercial element which would ruthlessly destroy antiquities that give individual character to the city.

In Venice a former Mayor is reported to have said: "Let us do everything we can for Venice as a center of shipping and commerce. Fill in the canals; we care nothing for artistic Venice." In London the problems of circulation and traffic have necessitated many changes, but certain points have been taken as immovable, and around these traffic still eddies. In any aerial view it is instructive to observe the avenues of circulation and focal points.

When old City Hall in New York became overcrowded it was not torn down, fortunately. When the Municipal Building was built it was carried many stories in height, but the same architectural character and style was maintained; it became as permanent and integral a part of the skyline of New York as the old City Hall had taken prestige at the time it was built.

In London, back in 1910, a fine drawing by W. Walcot, based upon Ralph Knott's sketch, attracted attention in the Royal Academy Architectural Exhibition. A reproduction of it may be found in The Builder, published in London on Sept. 10 of that year. It was the successful design for the new County Hall which is opened today. One can see that design in the files of The Builder in the Boston Public Library and in any of the other large libraries. Comparison of this design with the completed work will make more vivid the story so aptly presented in the accompanying article.

The architectural drawings of Mr. Walcot recently have been published in book form.

F. A.

Above—New County Council Hall, London, to Be Opened by King George today, as Seen from Airplane. The House of Commons and Big Ben Are on the Opposite Side of the River, to the Right of Westminster Bridge. Copyright, The Central Aerophoto Company, Ltd.

Below—The Members' Terrace, the New County Council Hall, London. Reproduced by Permission from the Architect's Drawing

Insert—Mr. Ralph Knott, Architect of the New County Council Hall, London. Photograph by Elliott & Fry, Ltd.

The Broadening Work of the Otis Art Institute, Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, June 20 (Special Correspondence)—A three-day reception and exhibition of the year's work by the students of the Otis Art Institute, Los Angeles, was held in the studios of the building on Wilshire Boulevard recently. Following this the various works were assembled and hung in the gallery of the Los Angeles Museum, where they will remain for a few weeks.

While the Otis Art Institute has played an important part in the development of art in the west during the past few years of its existence, it was with surprise that many visitors studied the work of the art students and realized how seriously they are taking the study of drawing and painting. Looking ahead and knowing the awakening in the appreciation of art that is felt in the west as well as the east, one feels that these young people and this school which is training them will have an ever larger rôle to play.

General Harrison Gray Otis, journalist and proprietor of the Los Angeles Times, presented to the County of Los Angeles his beautiful town house, "The Bivouac," with the expressed wish that it should be used in some way to advance the cause of art in the west, applied and industrial as well as fine arts.

Realizing that the best and most lasting way to accomplish his wishes was to establish a well equipped and up to date Art School, the Board of County Supervisors placed the matter of organizing and the subsequent control thereof, with the Board of Governors of the Los Angeles Museum.

"We function through the Museum," said Mr. Roscoe Schrader, managing director to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "We are its child. We are still young but are growing so fast that we have outgrown our first suit of clothes and are hoping some means will be found to supply us with something more roomy. We have, during the past term, been crowded to our utmost capacity. We need a large well lighted studio to accommodate the number of pupils who would like to study with us and who have been diverted to smaller schools even less properly equipped. We have had upwards of 350 pupils in our school this past year and if we had room could easily enroll 1000. Already at the close of this term, we are booked full for the opening next September.

"It is our hope or rather it is our intention, to make of the Otis Art Institute what the Boston Art Museum, The Art Institute in Chicago, the Pennsylvania Academy and the Cincinnatti Art School are to the east and middle west. Considering the short number of years since our establishment and the necessary cramping of studios into a house built for a home, even though it is of unusual dimensions, we are proud, justly proud, of our exhibition."

The school offers courses in painting, illustrating, decorative design, sculpture, metal work, wood carving and interior decorating, and the body of instructors consists of artists of wide study on both continents and much practical experience.

The class in sculpture is under the control of Julia Bracken Wendt, a member of many art associations and an exhibitor at the best of eastern galleries. The heads shown by her class ranked not far behind some of the work of sculptors who have already "arrived." A small room devoted to the wood carving done under the supervision of Emily Mocine of the Sydney (Australia) Technical School consisted of chests, boxes and frames as well as smaller pieces, a pleasing combination of the practical and beautiful.

The exhibition of decorative design covers a broad field. In this were shown a number of advertisements, lamp shades, even embroidery and hats. Besides these were several rooms where were shown exceedingly clever designs, carefully executed, of almost every department of decorative work—wrought iron, mosaics, leaded glass, draperies. A number of posters shown have been made especially for various benefits and drives such as the Children's Home and the Indian Welfare League, and in this way the spirit of helpfulness joins hands with earnest work. Douglas Donaldson, instructor and master member, Boston Arts and Crafts Society, may well be satisfied with the showing of his pupils.

The fine arts department is "intended to prepare students to take up work professionally of portrait, still life, landscape and decorative painting," according to the catalogue. The instructors are Roscoe Schrader, the managing director; John Hubbard Rich, pupil of the Boston Art Museum and Art Students' League and also teacher in the University of Southern California, and T. Tolles Chamberlain, fellow of the American Academy in Rome.

A study of the portrait and landscape shown by this department causes one to be especially impressed with the fearlessness of youth as demonstrated by their direct colors and quick grasp of essentials. These young people have early appreciated the art of elimination and though their work lacks the mellowness that can only come with age and experience, we who, in the old school fumbled and theorized and "painted mud" stand and wonder at this promise for the future. Indeed it is this feeling of promise more than the memory of any one thing, which one carries with him on departing.

The entire garden bungalow is given over to the exhibition of interior decoration which under the guidance of Alexander Baroggio, former instructor at the Pratt Institute and authority on period decoration and furniture, has developed into the most important part of the school. Here more than elsewhere is expressed the spirit of the Institute which is the practical application of the sound principles of good art.

Said Mr. Baroggio to me: "We have here in our classes no dreams or theories. Life is a complex matter and the making of a living a very important thing. Our young people should be well prepared and in as short time as possible. As I said we have no theories about art for I have found that in my life they got me nowhere. Here in our school it is a business matter and we waste no time. I am expected to give in two years of 36 weeks each year, what it took me 40 years to acquire; and I am doing it. When these students come to this studio it is as workers in a shop and I am not their teacher but their foreman. When they leave here they are equipped to take a place, a minor one, in any of the large houses of design."

In this department nothing has been overlooked that comes in with the art of interior decoration. The smallest detail of door or fabric or furniture is shown in the exhibited drawings as well as needlework, Persian rugs and textiles. The second year work showed the result of the course in drawing required with the decorative instruction and the study necessary to decoration adapted from 74 historic periods. "Good Drawing" might indeed be on the keystone of the school.

"I must feel," said Mr. Baroggio, "if it is necesary for the satisfactory completion of a design that a Venus must be shown, that it will look like a Venus. If one must paint on the wall of a design a picture of a Raphael then it must look like a Raphael and not like a monkey." All of which will be appreciated not only by designers but by a large part of the public.

General Otis accomplished many noteworthy things in his day but he possibly did nothing better than the making possible of this very promising school of art in the west.

J. A. S.

Harlech Festival Offers Wide Variety

Incalculable State of Weather, However, Constitutes Drawback

Manchester, Eng., June 30

Special Correspondence

THE Harlech Festival, which was held on June 22, occupies a remarkable place in the affections of festival enthusiasts. In the first place it is held in the most picturesque or surroundings, within the precincts of the fine old castle, and in the second it is the one and only musical festival of the Principality of Wales that is not held on a competitive basis. Competition, which, in fact, is the salt of all other Welsh festivals, finds no place here. To all who love good choral singing and can stand three concrts in one day, with a symphony orchestra thrown in, Harlech offers exceptional delights.

There are, however, drawbacks to the enjoyment of so ample a feast, and, in this uncertain climate, one of the chief of them is the incalculable state of the weather. Such improvised expedients as are adopted for the protection alike of performers and audience in the open courtyard of the castle in which the concerts are given, often prove inadequate for the purpose, and on a rough and windy day, such as last Thursday, when the flapping of the canvas provided an obbligato to the music, they were a source of considerable discomfort to all concerned.

Dr. Walford Davies was, as heretofore, the principal conductor and chief organizer of the whole combined display; but the length of the program and the vast number of performers, upward of 2000, made the smooth working out of the program an impossibility and led to the curtailment of the purely orchestral part. This was unfortunate, for the London Symphony Orchestra had been brought down specially for the purpose and was billed to play, in addition to some purely Welsh music, scored by contemporary Welsh composers, symphonies by Mozart and Beethoven and a suite by Rameau arranged by Dukas.

In these festivals, whether competitive or otherwise, it is well known that less attention is given to orchestral than to choral music, and Harlech was no exception to the rule. But the singing of the 19 or 20 different choirs which took part both as units and in combination was extraordinarily good, especially as they had no combined rehearsal.

Schubert's Song of Miriam to Welsh words, and the Dona nobis pacem from Bach's Mass in B minor, were the outstanding choral pieces, together with a centenary performance of a double chorus from an oratorio entitled the "Storm of Tiberius," by a Welsh composer, known as Tarrymarian.

Pauline Frederick has begun rehearsals in "By Right of Conquest," a new drama in three acts by Michael Morton and Peter Traill, under the management of A. H. Woods. This play will mark the return of Miss Frederick to the stage after an absence of eight years in moving pictures.

Books and Bookmen

WHILE "Chrome Yellow" is still warm from the press, Aldous Huxley is upon us with another volume which he calls "Mortal Coils." It contains four short stories, besides a one-act play entitled, "Permutations Among Nightingales." Huxley has a flair for picking titles that attract attention, but give no clue to the story under the title. He is a classicist, writing under decidedly French influence, in a refreshing, finished style quite his own.

Like many others, he began his writing career as a poet, but has seemingly abandoned that muse, except for poems scattered through his stories, for the greater freedom of prose. "Leda" was his first success, followed by "Limbo," a volume of short stories, and very recently by "Chrome Yellow," a novel.

Family tradition as well as environment may have had something to do with Mr. Huxley's literary turn. His grandfather was the great Thomas Huxley. Mrs. T. H. Huxley was a poet to the extent of a published volume of poems of no mean order. Their son, Leonard Huxley, has varied talents, one of which functions as editor of The Cornhill Magazine.

✧ ✧ ✧

One need read but a few pages of Alfred Noyes' "Watchers of the Skies" to note wherein this poet fails of that greatness which so many readers expected of him when his first volumes appeared. He is too often transported with the realization that his is a cosmically ethic mission and he preaches so strenuously that his work descends to bombast. Added to this is a confirmed sentimental strain and a gushing quality that grows tiresome. It is too bad, for Mr. Noyes is undoubtedly master of a fine lyric vein that has been choked up and distorted by his eagerness to teach. It is also to be suspected that he is lacking in a sense of humor. If he would only return to his earlier swinging measures and leave Miltonic blank verse alone, he would be easier to read.

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"What's in a name?" becomes a pertinent question when, upon consulting the United States catalogue of authors, we find these interesting additions and amendments to those of familiar authors: John Ayscough is Francis Browning Drew Bickerstaffe-Drew. Arnold Bennett is Enoch Arnold Bennett. Hilaire Belloc is Joseph Hilaire Pierre Belloc. Katherine Newlin Burt is Mrs. Maxwell Struthers Burt. Victoria Cross is Vivian Cory Griffin. Coningsby Dawson is Coningsby William Dawson. Lord Dunsany is Edward John Moreton Drax Plunkett, eighteenth baron. Henri Fabre was Jean Henri Casimir Fabre. Holworthy Hall is Harold Everett Porter. (He took his pen-name from the famous Harvard Dormitory of that name.) Stanley Hall is Granville Stanley Hall. Fannie Hurst is Mrs. Jacques Danielson. Jeanette Lee is Jeanette Barbour Perry Lee, or Mrs. Gerald Stanley Lee. Shane Leslie is John Randolph Leslie. Booth Tarkington is Newton Booth Tarkington.

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The Chicago Daily News announces that, during Keith Preston's absence in Europe, "The Periscope" will be submerged. The Periscope is the literary column which Mr. Preston contributes each week to the Book Page of the Chicago Daily News.

Concerning the New Wraps

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STRIKES AFFECT OUTPUT OF THE STEEL INDUSTRY

Shortage of Fuel Caused by Car Shortage Giving Much Concern

NEW YORK, July 17 (Special) — The combination of coal strike and railroad shopmen's strike is having the most serious effect on the steel industry since the former strike started on April 1. If the present handicap continues at the same degree many steel mills will be compelled to shut down completely by August 1.

Soon after the strike started mills became adjusted in fuel supplies by tapping the coal fields of Kentucky and West Virginia. The shopmen's strike and the car shortage have caused great congestion on the Norfolk & Western, Louisville & Nashville and Chesapeake & Ohio railroads, delaying shipments of coal to the coke plants and steel works in the Pittsburgh and Ohio steel centers. Those mills which felt secure because of contracts for coal from this district are now greatly concerned over the arrival of that fuel.

The shortages of fuel, cars and labor have caused a drop in the operations of the United States Steel Corporation, which now amounts to 75 per cent of capacity, compared with 77 per cent a fortnight ago. In the Chicago district, however, where shortages seemed most pronounced, operations are being maintained at previous rates of capacity, amounting to 85 per cent in the case of the Illinois Steel Company and 65 per cent in that of the Inland Steel Company.

Demand May Be at Peak

Mills are generally booked ahead for from three to four months, which will carry them over the usual midsummer lull. Evidences of the coming lull are for the first time being noticed. For instance inquiries for steel sheets have fallen off somewhat, this commodity having been in most exciting demand a fortnight ago. Prices have also receded somewhat, three independent sheet makers having dropped prices $2 or $3 a ton to those of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, which are 2.40c. a pound, Pittsburgh, for blue-annealed sheets, 3.15s. for black and 4.15c. for galvanized. Tin plate, which has been the steadiest steel item for many weeks at $4.75 a base box has been shaded in some instances to $4.65, with reports of $4.50. These are indications that the peak of heavy buying for this year has been reached. The falling off in buying is so far slight.

Two sets of statistics, made public on the same day last week, further emphasized the splendid business in June. The unfilled orders on the books of the Steel Corporation on June 30 gained by 381,303 tons over a month previous, which was 80,000 tons better than the most sanguine predictions. It meant that buying through June was heavier than had been realized. Orders on books were actually 5,635,631 tons, the high water mark having been reached in April, 1917, when orders were more than 12,000,000 tons.

Evidence of Price Softening

Steel ingot production in June was slightly greater day by day than in May, though the total for the month was less because of fewer days. The output in June for the 30 companies reporting to the American Iron and Steel Institute, representing 87½ per cent of ingot capacity of the country, was 2,634,477 gross tons, the May production having been 2,711,141 tons. The May gain over April had been 266,628 tons. These two groups of figures are the best barometers of the steel business and show improvement through the third month of the coal strike.

Some evidences of softening of prices appeared in pig iron. For instance, basic iron in the valleys was sold at $1 lower, or $24, furnace. Birmingham foundry iron was sold 50 cents lower, at $18. French iron was sold $1.50 lower, at $21, Atlantic ports. The reduction in the last was due both to lowering of prices and of exchange rates. About 35,000 tons of foreign iron, including British, Scotch, French and Belgian, have been imported in the past four weeks, but domestic buyers are still wary of it because of uncertainty of chemical analyses and lack of guarantee.

Foreign Competition

The iron trade is divided into two camps: Those who look for lower iron prices and those who expect higher. The buyers belong to the first class, as is evidenced by their recent refraining from the market on the expectancy of lower figures. Those expecting lower prices point to the importations of foreign iron, to the increasing pig iron production, to the lower costs of iron making because of lower freight rates, to the fact that the present high fuel costs are only temporary. Those on the other side, mainly sellers, say that it will be a long time before fuel prices recede, even should the coal strike end tomorrow, that foreign iron is not popular here and that in the event that it should become popular, the better demand would automatically boost foreign prices.

The price on the one ultra-seasonal item in the steel industry has just been announced for 1922—cotton ties, for baling the southern cotton crop—which have just been sold at $1.10 a 45-pound bundle, the price having been $1.35 last season. The price was placed low to crowd our foreign competition, German makers having supplied large quantities in the past. Present foreign quotations are $1.38, Antwerp or Liverpool. That the $1.10 price is low is observed when compared with its kindred product, steel hoops, which now sell at 2.50 cents a pound. If the pre-war differential were now observed, hops would sell at 2.26 cents.

Non-Ferrous Market

The advance in zinc prices has been the most spectacular happening in the non-ferrous metal markets. Prices have risen $5 a ton in the week, a $3 rise having taken place the week before. New prices are 5.75 cents a pound, East St. Louis, and 6.10 cents, New York. Feeling in the trade was improved by the announcement by the American Zinc Institute of the decrease in zinc stocks during June of 11,000 tons, a similar falling off having taken place in May.

Lead, in contrast to zinc, has been weakening, and can be had $2 a ton cheaper at 5.40 cents, East St. Louis, or 5.65 cents, New York. Heavy importations of Mexican lead have depressed the market.

Copper definitely advanced ⅛ cent to 14 cents a pound, delivered, during the week, with very few sellers shading this figure. Though buying is slight the tone is strong because of the conservative rate of operations at mines and smelters.

Tin has been the dullest metal and prices are hovering slightly over 31 cents a pound. The bullish feeling in the London market faded away last week when America did not give support.

BROADER DEMAND FOR STOCKS IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, July 17—There was a broader demand for securities on the Stock Exchange today and markets were firm in the main. The accumulation of orders for investment accounts over the week-end was heavier. Good buying was noted in gilt-edged securities, some of which moved upward.

French loans were harder following Paris. Home rails were strong in spots in anticipation of dividend payments.

Dollar descriptions were dull owing to the unfavorable labor situation in the United States. Changes in Argentine rails were fractional and mixed.

The feeling in oils, which were well maintained, was confident.

Royal Dutch was quoted at 36¾, Shell Transport 4 9-16, Mexican Eagle 3 3-16.

Optimism prevailed in some parts of the industrial division. Hudson's Bay sold at 6 11-16. Dealings in the rubber group were light, with quotations practically unchanged. Kaffirs held virtually around previous levels.

Paris exchange on London, 53 francs 35 centimes.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call Loans—	P. C.	P. C.
Renewal rate	4½	3
Outside com'cial paper	4¼@4¾	4¼@4¾
Year money	4½@5	4½@5
Customers' com'l loans	4¾@5½	4¾@5½
Individual cus. col. l'ns	5½	5½

	Today	Saturday
Bar silver in New York	70⅝c	70¾c
Bar silver in London	35⅝d	35¾d
Mexican dollars	53½c	53¾c
Bar gold in London	92s 8d	92s 9d
Canadian ex dis (%)	1 3-32	1 1-32
Domestic bar silver	99⅝c	99⅝c

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:

Boston	4%	Bengal	5%
New York	4	Berlin	5
Philadelphia	4½	Bombay	5
Cleveland	4½	Brussels	6
Richmond	4½	Christiania	5½
Atlanta	4½	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	4½	Madrid	5½
St. Louis	4½	Paris	5
Kansas City	5	London	3½
Minneapolis	5	Rome	5½
Dallas	5	Stockholm	4½
San Francisco	4	Switzerland	3½
Amsterdam	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

Sterling—	Current	Last previous	Parity
Demand	$4.44⅛	$4.44⅜	$4.8648
Cables	4.44⅞	4.44⅝	4.8648
Francs	8.265	8.2850	.19.3
Guilders	38.70	38.75	.40.2
Marks	.0022	.0023	.23.8
Lire	4.5650	4.5850	.19.3
Swiss francs	19.16	19.15	.19.3
Pesetas	15.49	15.59	.19.3
Belgian francs	7.88	7.85	.19.3
Kronen (Austria)	.00038	.00037	.20.26
Sweden	28.90	28.85	.26.8
Denmark	21.45	21.45	.26.8
Norway	16.60	16.54	.26.8
Greece	2.80	2.80	.19.3
Argentine	1.24	1.23	96.48
Russia	.0525	.0525	51.46
Poland	.0175	.01875	23.80
Hungary	.08	.08	20.30
Jugoslavia	.2950	.2975	20.30
Finland	2.15	2.15	19.30
Tzechoslovakia	2.23	2.15	20.26
Rumania	.5875	.5850	19.30
Portugal	7.50	7.50	$1.08
Turkey	64.00	64.00	$4.40
Shanghai	77.50	77.50	108.32
Hong Koug	58.25	58.25	78.00
Bombay	29.00	29.00	48.66
Yokohama	47.8750	47.8750	49.84
Brazil	13.65	13.65	....
Uruguay	82.00	82.00	103.42
Chile	12.70	12.75	36.50
*Calcutta	29.00	29.00	....

*1913 average 32.44 cents per rupee.

Public Utility Earnings

KENTUCKY TRACTION TERMINAL

May:	1922	1921
Gross	$130,243	$131,166
Net	51,345	49,803
Surplus	27,405	28,574
Twelve months:		
Gross	1,602,672	1,594,144
Net	627,533	456,948
Surplus	346,794	206,711

UTAH SECURITIES
(Subsidiaries)

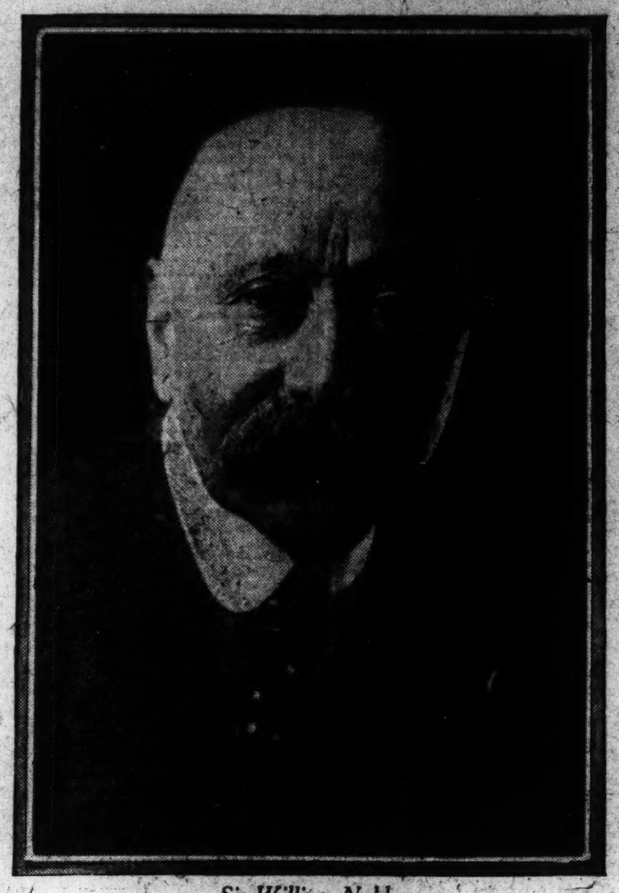
June:	1922	1921
Gross	$696,068	$667,910
Net	335,002	294,486
Twelve months:		
Gross	8,447,160	8,787,397
Net	4,151,335	4,164,783

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, July 17—Trading was quiet and prices were steady on the stock exchange today. Bar silver was 35⅛d. an ounce, bar gold 92s. 8d.; money 1¼ per cent; discount rates—short bills 1⅞ per cent, and three months bills 1⅞@1⅛ per cent.

MARCONI COMPANY EARNINGS

LONDON, July 17—Gross revenue of the Marconi Company for 1921 was £1,934,460 and net profit was £118,042.



Sir William Noble

SIR WILLIAM JOSEPH NOBLE, Bart., is a prominent figure in the British shipping world. An ex-president of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, he is also chairman of Cairns, Noble & Co. Ltd., a director of Maritime Salvors Ltd., and chairman of the Cairns Line, a very well-known Tyne shipping company.

Sir William holds strong views on the necessity for cordial co-operation between Capital and Labor and has written many pamphlets and articles on economic and industrial topics. One of his great themes is the relation of wages to costs. He believes that wages provide nine-tenths of the costs of shipbuilding. Not only is half the actual cost of building due to wages, but the engineers who produce the steel from which the ship is made and the miners who hew the coal which the engineers need when making this steel—both these and many others have to be paid wages before the building of the ship can even be started. The problem, therefore, which the shipping trade, and indeed every trade has to face today, is, he believes, one of an equitable division of reductions in wages whereby the cost of production will be brought low enough for the consumer to afford to buy. Furthermore, he declares that when wages have been reduced to the right level, their value to the worker will have been increased because their purchasing power will have grown greater.

Besides his commercial and literary activities Sir William Noble is greatly interested in education. He has founded several scholarships at the Faculty of Commerce of the Armstrong College, Newcastle, and has also been a patron of the Westminster Theological College at Cambridge.

TELEPHONE RATES FOUND EXCESSIVE BY OHIO COURT

CINCINNATI, O., July 17—The most serious setback suffered by any Cincinnati stock on the active list in many months was that sustained by Cincinnati & Suburban Bell Telephone. It dropped overnight from 73½, the highest point at which it had been in weeks, to 68¼. The cause for this 5¼ point drop was an order issued by the Ohio State Public Utilities Commission restoring the telephone rates that existed in Cincinnati and its suburbs prior to Aug. 1, 1920, and ordering a refund to all subscribers of the sums they paid in excess of the old rates since that date.

The order was issued in accordance with a decision of the Ohio Supreme Court that the rates under which the company had been operating since Aug. 1, 1920, were excessive and therefore invalid. It is estimated that the company will be required to return more than $500,000 under this ruling, unless the United States District Court grants the interlocutory injunction for which it has asked. A temporary injunction has been refused by the Federal Court.

WHEAT PRICES MAKE MODERATE ADVANCES

CHICAGO, July 17—Wheat had a moderate upturn in price today during the early dealings, bullish sentiment making headway on account of an apparently unpromising outlook for settlement of the railway strike. The opening, which varied from ⅛c off to 1c. advance, with September 1.14 to 1.14½ and December 1.16½ to 1.16¾, was followed by gains all around.

Corn and oats were firmer with wheat. After opening ⅛ cent to ¾ cent higher, September 65½, the corn market held within about the initial range.

Oats started unchanged to ⅛ cent lower, September 37⅛ cents, and later made slight general gains.

Provisions averaged higher, reflecting changes in the hog market.

GRACE HOPEFUL OF LABOR SETTLEMENT

NEW YORK, July 17—President Eugene Grace of Bethlehem Steel Corporation sailed on the Olympic for three weeks' business trip to London, Paris and possibly Berlin.

"I hope when I return," said Mr. Grace, "that the railroad and mining strikes will be things of the past. If they are, good business will not be wanting. All the industries of the country have unquestionably been affected by these two important labor disputes. It would seem the President had machinery under way for a settlement of both. I hope, and firmly believe, he will receive the same kind of co-operation from the working man as he is receiving from the employer."

CITY OF BOSTON DEBT

The gross funded debt of the city of Boston June 30, 1922, was $126,117,951, compared with $124,700,951 on Jan. 31. Net funded debt was $83,116,157, compared with $79,913,011.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, July 15 (Special)—The Division of Customs, United States Treasury Department, has just ruled that leghorn, panama and other hat bodies, even though intended to be blocked, dyed, trimmed and finished in this country, hereafter, when imported at any port in the United States, must be marked to indicate the country of origin. If marking these hat bodies with an indelible ink or stamp interferes with the dyeing and finishing in this country, then the hats may be marked with a printed label, indicating the country of origin, the rules provide.

In a decision partly sustaining a protest of the MacMillan Company, the Board of United States General Appraisers permits the free entry, as textbooks, of certain volumes in an importaiton here. Other books are held dutiable. The board takes occasion, in this ruling, to emphasize that, to be classifiable as a textbook under paragraph 426 of the tariff act of 1913, a book must possess some definite characteristic and contain features which establish its identity as a textbook as distinguished from an ordinary library book. In a word, the board points out, there should be in the preface, introduction, or general arrangement of the work some indication that its author clearly intended it to serve as a textbook for use in schools and other educational institutions.

COTTON STOCKS

Quoted by G. M. Haffards & Co., Fall River, Mass.

	Bid	Ask'd
American Linen Co	83	..
Arkwright Mills	55	..
Barnard Mfg Co	120	..
Border City Mfg Co	140	..
Bourne Mills	130	..
Chace Mills	103	110
Charlton Mills	145	155
Corneli Mills	210	..
Davis Mills	108½	..
Davol Mills	112	..
Fall River Elec Lt Co	126	..
Flint Mills	210	215
Granite Mills	104	..
King Philip Mills	145	..
Laurel Lake Mills com	40	..
do pfd	100	..
Lincoln Mfg Co	120	..
Mechanics Mills	122	..
Merchants Mfg Co	165	..
Narragansett Mills	120	..
Osborn Mills	98	..
Parker Mills, com	30	..
do pfd	..	95
Pilgrim Mills com	..	125
do pfd	100	..
Pocasset Mfg Co	75	85
Richard Borden Mfg Co	136	..
Sagamore Mfg Co	..	335
Seaconnet Mills	..	47½
Shove Mills	80	85
Stafford Mills	120	125
Stevens Mfg Co	130	..
Troy Cotton & W Mfg Co	700	..
Tecumseh Mills	165	175
Union Cotton Mfg Co	202	..
Wampanoag Mills	125	..

GREAT NORTHERN'S ORE TONNAGE

ST. PAUL, July 17—An 86 per cent increase in iron ore tonnage and varying smaller increases in shipments of other commodities are responsible for a 35 per cent gain in Great Northern's loadings last month, compared with June, 1921. Ore loadings were 32,090 cars, compared with 17,741 cars a year ago. Total loadings were 85,904, compared with 63,103 cars in June last year.

LEATHER MARKETS FIRM WITH PRICE TENDENCY UPWARD

Tanners Book Large Orders at Advances — Medium and Cheaper Grades Popular

Conditions in the Boston shoe market are nearer normal than they have been for five years. Buyers though prone to cautiousness are placing sizing up orders for immediate, and, of modern size, for early future shipments. The traditional contracts for far away deliveries are exceptional in the bookings, the exception being with those specializing on work shoes which have a wide, and active market.

Activity seen in the sales departments is an encouraging feature not so much in the volume of business obtained as in the interest and confidence manifested in the present situation, and the prospect of trading to come.

Shoe Business Booms

Of course the strikes are a detriment to business development merchants everywhere, feeling their effects more or less, but as a whole conditions favor an increasing demand for footwear.

The July influx of buyers passed all former records in the Boston market, daily registrations averaging more than 200, with as many salesman from the west and south following them with their samples.

Values have assumed a very strong tone, and in some lines of men's shoes advances are already demanded. The average merchant, however, is skeptical lest it prove to be a temporary movement to inflate prices because of the presence of so many shoe buyers.

To the unprejudiced, it is quite evident that the advance in leather quotations is based on strong and unavoidable conditions which, if continued, will obligate tanners to protect themselves by the usual method.

Leather Market Active

Business in the leather markets is broad and active. Sole leather tanners are operating discreetly as the supply of some grades is short of the demand with several back orders yet unfilled. Union tanned is in good call, with heavy sides and backs well sold up. The new price range is well maintained, the following appearing in the principal sales: Union heavy steer backs, prime selections, 50 cents; heavy and medium weights, tannery run, 48 to 45 cents; light weights, 45 to 42 cents; cow backs, 44 to 40 cents; country hide backs, 38 to 35 cents. Philadelphia tanners report a good run of business on the better tannages, all weights, at prices a fraction above those quoted.

Union offal is sold ahead of receipts, stocks in the Boston market having been well cleaned up on the better grades. Heavy selected shoulders bring 30 to 28 cents; prime bellies, 18 to 16 cents, and heads 12 to 11 cents.

Tanners of oak sole leather persist in demanding that buyers accept both heavy and middle weights in sizeable contracts, so short is the market on nine and ten iron sides and backs. Prices are firm on all grades, tannery run of steer backs selling at 50 cents; selected, all heavy backs, 60 to 55 cents; cow backs, 45 to 42 cents, and clear heavy finders bends, 85 to 75 cents, though a good trade is offered at 80 to 70 cents.

Calf and Patent Trade Good

Oak offal is actively featured in the Boston market. Prices show fractional gains. The latest quotations for heavy No. 1 shoulders are 38 to 36 cents; prime bellies, freely trimmed, 22 to 20 cents; bellies, as they run, 18 to 16 cents, and heads, 14 to 12 cents.

Boston, New York, and Chicago calfskin tanners are holding top grades at a 5 cents a foot advance. Eastern shoe folks are ordering quite freely, lots of 200 up to 1000 dozen moving weekly. This is entirely void of the speculative element, for it is common knowledge that factories specializing in men's dress and street shoes are particularly busy.

Late sales were booked at the following figures: Choice heavy chrome colored skins, 48 to 45 cents; prime grade, 42 to 38 cents, and lighter weights, 40 to 35 cents. Cheaper qualities are offered at 30 to 25 cents. All novelties are firm in price, although advances are not particularly conspicuous.

Boston and Philadelphia patent leather markets report business good. Deliveries are somewhat delayed because of the wet weather hindering the tanning. Top grades of patent sides are quoted at 45 to 40 cents, according to weight. The major demand, however, centers around qualities offered at 40 to 33 cents, and a good medium grade at 30 to 25 cents, lighter sorts, 24 to 18 cents; odd lots, 16 to 13 cents; No. 1 bark tanned sides, 30 to 25 cents; a good middle grade, 22 to 18 cents; bench lots, 16 to 10 cents; patent kips, first choice, 47 to 42 cents, and No. 2 grade 40 to 36 cents. The call from abroad, though variable, requires fair sized consignments weekly.

Price Firmness Rules

Side upper tanners east and west are experiencing a trade revival which has cut into surplus stocks, and caused an advance in the medium and cheaper grades. On the active grades of colored retanned sides prices have advanced 5 cents, but firmness rules on all grades and tannages. Colored full chrome sides bring 28 to 25 cents. Good leather is obtainable at 24 to 22 cents, cheaper lots at 20 to 15 cents, and combination and bark leather at 23 to 18 cents; a lower grade being offered at 16 to 12 cents. Novelty leathers move daily though in a moderate way. Prices are strong.

The glazed kid markets have a demand which must tax the tanneries to supply, though thus far it is mostly confined to the middle and cheaper grades. Lots from 500 to 2000 dozen are occasionally booked. Boston, Philadelphia, and Wilmington kid tanners closely agree on prices which range as follows: Top grades, Brazilian skins, 75 to 65 cents; choice seconds, 60 to 50 cents; prime mediums, 45 to 35 cents; good, clear, spready skins, 32 to 25 cents, with cheaper lots ranging from 20 to 12 cents.

The domestic demand is genuine, factories in the east now running close to capacity, and the foreign shipments will show a smart gain over those of last month.

UNITED STATES FLOTATIONS OF FOREIGN LOANS

Offerings of foreign loans in the United States continue in considerable volume, though May and June totals have not reached those for the preceding two months, according to the American Acceptance Council Bulletin. Readiness with which these issues have been absorbed is an interesting reflection of public opinion. Confidence that within a reasonable time the affairs of foreign countries will be corrected naturally finds expression in willingness to invest in their securities.

Of paramount importance is the fact that thousands of American citizens have virtually become stockholders in other nations. Never before has there been a distribution in the United States of foreign securities equal to that since Jan. 1, 1921. This interest augurs well for a solution of international problems and development of foreign trade.

Corrected figures of foreign loans offered here this year follow: January $92,618,000, February $57,768,000, March $163,220,000, April $207,100,000, May $34,320,000, June $118,775,800. Total of $673,801,900 compares with a total for the entire year 1921 of $695,204,225.

GOLD MOVEMENT TO AND FROM BRITAIN

LONDON, July 17—An official statement reports £1,232,000 of gold exported to America in the week ended July 12, £160,794 was exported to British India, £9200 to Egypt and £956 to other countries.

In the same week £563,877 gold was received from British South Africa, £26,104 from British West Africa, £3494 from the United States, £20,917 from the Belgian Congo and £856 from Belgium.

CHICAGO BANK CLEARINGS

CHICAGO, July 16 (Special)—Chicago bank clearings last week totaled $554,600,000, an increase of $49,100,000 over the preceding week, which contained a holiday, and also a gain of $50,200,000 over the corresponding week in 1921. Balances last week totaled $39,500,000, a decline of $11,100,000 from the preceding week, but a gain of $5,800,000 over the corresponding week in 1921. The figures for the week, day by day, follow:

	Clearings	Balances
Monday	$85,600,000	$8,100,000
Tuesday	96,500,000	5,100,000
Wednesday	96,500,000	6,900,000
Thursday	94,500,000	6,800,000
Friday	93,500,000	7,200,000
Saturday	88,000,000	5,400,000
Total for week	$554,600,000	$39,500,000
Cor. week last year	504,400,000	33,700,000

HIGH YIELD ON ALL CLASSES OF FRENCH BONDS

Returns on French Cities Issues Are Particularly Large—Long Term

During the recent sharp drop in French bonds of all classes, there was heavy buying of some of the issues in large blocks by fiscal agents of the French Government for sinking fund purposes, but comparatively few transactions in small amounts to indicate that investors appreciated the yield to be obtained at the then current prices. Since that time, French issues have made up a great part of their losses, but remain one of the most attractive groups in the matter of yield.

While the problems of German indemnity and the foreign exchange situation are at present the vital factors governing the price of the bonds, much of the bearishness among investors is directly traceable to the question of France's possible repudiation of her debt to the United States. Some bankers hold that the debt will never be paid; others, that France has always paid and will settle when it can. Whatever the outcome, no connection exists between repudiation of the debt to the Government and the payment, principal and interest, of French loans outstanding in the American market.

Bankers and dealers who have handled French securities the last five years express confidence in the early return of the bonds to their former level, and steady appreciation in the price of non-callable issues is looked for as redemption gradually decreases the outstanding high coupon rate issues.

Bordeaux, Lyons, and Marseilles 6s are especially attractive for their yield, and because they have a term of 12 years before maturity. The cities are second in importance only to Paris and comprise two of the finest seaports and a leading industrial center. Principal and interest are payable in New oYrk in gold, free from all French taxes. The Government of the French Republic has agreed to furnish gold in exchange for currency to meet payments, if necessary, and to authorize its exportation for that purpose.

The following table gives prices as of July 14, and yield to maturity on the more active issues:

7½s of 1941	99¼	7.54%
8s of 1945	102¼	7.92
*Bordeaux 6s of 1934	83	8.27
Lyons 6s of 1934	82½	8.35
Marseilles 6s of 1934	82⅝	8.32

*Redeemable after December 15, 1925, at not exceeding 110.

REDUCTION MADE IN CRUDE OIL PRICES

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 17—Several grades of crude oil were cut 25 cents a barrel at the opening of the market today. The new prices were: Pennsylvania, $3.25; Cabell, $2.11; Somerset, $1.90; Somerset Light, $2.15.

Corning at $2.05 and Ragland at $1.25 were unchanged.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FLUCTUATIONS ARE IRREGULAR AND TONE DULL

Recessions at Opening of Stock Market Followed by Recoveries

Recessions running from fractions to 1 point marked the opening of today's session of the New York Stock Exchange. Developments over the week-end, especially in their relation to the coal and railroad strikes, seemed to encourage further selling pressure.

Losses among transportations were nominal for the most part, however, but equipments, the strongest features in last Saturday's market, were heavy under profit taking.

Oils continued to reflect changing conditions in that industry, Mexican Petroleum and several of the domestic group losing from ½ to 1½ points. Moderate strength was shown by U. S. Steel, several of the coppers and Wetsern Union.

Oils Are Easier

Oils continued to be offered on the further cuts in crude products at eastern and southwestern centers. Gains of 1 to 2 points were made by some of the steels and equipments, however, Crucible, Lackawanna, Gulf States, General Electric, Pressed Steel Car and Railway Steel Spring being in further demand.

Rails were more irregular, Baltimore & Ohio and Great Northern easing, while Canadian Pacific and other transcontinentals were steady to firm.

Call money opened at 3 per cent.

Mexican Petroleum was the feature of the mid-session, rising 5 points from its low of the morning. American Car, American Can, Studebaker, Baldwin and American Locomotives and Sears Roebuck registered gains of 1 to 2½ points. Union Pacific, Atchison, Canadian Pacific and Rock Island strengthened.

Bond Trading Light

Dealings in bonds during the first half of today's session were light but mostly at gains over last week's final prices.

Liberties held firm, French Municipals were fractionally better and Belgian Government 8s also improved with Copenhagen 5½s, but the two classes of Mexican Government 5s were heavy.

Moderate gains were made by Erie General 7s of 1930, Consolidated Gas 7s, Central Leather 5s and Armour 4½s.

Baltimore & Ohio 4s and American Telephone convertible 6s eased on small offerings and several of the secondary utilities also were slightly lower.

There were no outstanding features in the final hour though Westinghouse and Harvester together with the can companies were strong in the face of heaviness of the domestic oils and miscellaneous shares. Various specialties lost one to three points. The closing was irregular.

Total sales were 508,100 shares with 832,200 Friday and 811,800 Thursday.

FOOD PRODUCTS IN LARGE QUANTITIES SENT TO GERMANY

CHICAGO, July 12 (By Mail)—Convinced that the German people will weather the financial crisis they are now facing, Edward Morris, president of Morris & Co., packers, gave his approval yesterday to the shipment of more than 10,000,000 pounds of food products to Germany.

The first consignment—55 carloads—will leave Saturday over the Nickel Plate-Lackawanna Railway for New York, and will cross the Atlantic on the Royal Mail Liner, Oropeso. Other trainloads will follow during the next two weeks. Shipments are booked on other fast liners and the majority of the food will be in German hands before August 12.

The value of the shipments will total about $1,750,000 or approximately 1,000,000,000 marks, based on current exchange. German buyers have made satisfactory financial arrangements with the Morris & Co., Berlin and Hamburg branch managers to cover the shipments.

"Germany is much in need of food, particularly meats," said Mr. Morris. Germany, therefore, is in the market for vast quantities of American meats. Since peace was declared, Morris & Company have been steadily rebuilding their trade with Germany, being kept closely informed by cable of conditions by our representatives there and large consignments of our products have been going forward regularly.

"However, in view of the financial depression which has recently developed in Germany, we were somewhat surprised when our Hamburg and Berlin branch managers cabled orders totaling more than 10,000,000 pounds and assured us that finances were available to cover the shipments.

"We have confidence in the German people and the determination they are showing to come back. Food is probably the most necessary thing to help them come back."

The total shipment out of Chicago will fill more than 250 cars, according to A. W. McLaren, traffic manager of Morris & Company.

DIVIDENDS

The Banque Nationale of Montreal declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce declared the quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 16.

The H. W. Gossard Company declared regular dividend of $1.95 a share on preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 25.

A final 5 per cent dividend has been declared on Marconi common, making 10 per cent for 1921.

Producers' & Refiners' Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable Aug. 7, to stock of record July 26.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last July 17	Last July 18
Adv Rumley	18	18	18	18	....
Adv Rumley pf	48¼	48¾	48¼	48½	....
Ajax Rubber	15	15	15	15	15
Air Reduction	53⅝	53⅝	53¼	53¼	....
*Allied Chem	68	68¼	67⅛	68¼	70¼
Allied Chem pf	109	109	109	109	....
Allis Chalm	54	55¼	53⅜	55	53⅛
Allis Chalm pf	96½	96¾	96½	96¾	....
Am Ag Chem	38⅜	38⅞	38⅜	38⅜	....
Am Ag Ch pf	63	63	63	63	....
Am Beet Sug	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¾	44⅜
Am Brake Sh	61	61	61	61	62
Am Can	55	57⅜	55	56¼	55⅜
Am Car F	168	168¾	167	167	166
Am Cotton Oil	27	27	27	27	....
Am Express	132	132	132	132	....
Am Hide & L	14	14	14	14	....
Am H & L pf	70	70	70	70	....
Am Ice	110⅜	110⅜	109¼	110	110
Am Ice pf	90	90	90	90	....
Am La France	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13
Am Lin Oil	34	34	34	34	....
Am Loco	114¼	116⅞	114¼	115¾	115⅛
Am Loco pf	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	....
Am Radiator	94½	94⅛	94¼	94½	....
Am Saf Razor	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¾
Am Ship & Com	20⅜	20⅜	19⅝	19⅝	20¼
Am Sm & R	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¼	61¾
Am Steel Fdys	37	37¼	36¾	37¾	36⅝
Am St F pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅜
Am Sugar	78⅞	78⅞	78⅜	78⅜	....
Am Tel & Tel	121⅝	121⅝	121⅜	121⅝	121¾
Am WW 6% pf	43	43	42¾	42¾	....
A WW&E 1 pf	87½	87½	87¼	87¾	....
Am W Pap pf	31	31	31	31	31
Am Woolen	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾	90⅞
Am Zinc	17	18⅜	17	18⅜	....
Am Zinc pf	43½	44⅜	43½	44⅜	....
Ann Arbor pf	40	40	40	40	....
Anaconda	52⅜	52⅝	52¼	52½	52¾
Assoc Dry Gds	52¾	52½	52¼	52½	....
Atl Blrm & A	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	....
Atchison	101¼	101⅜	101	101⅜	100⅞
Atchison pf	90¾	90½	90⅜	90¼	90⅜
Atlas Powder	130	130	130	130	....
Atl Co Line	108½	108½	108	108	108
Atl Fruit	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2¼	2⅝
Atl G & W I	36¾	37⅜	36	37⅜	36⅛
Austin Nich	27¾	27¾	27⅜	27¾	27⅝
Baldwin	120½	121¼	118⅞	119⅝	120⅜
Balt & Ohio	52	52⅝	51⅜	52	52¾
Balt & Ohio pf	61	61¼	61	61¼	....
Barnet Lea	58	58	58	58	....
Barnsdall A	32	32	32	32	32
Barnsdall B	28	28	28	28	....
Batopilas Min	1	1	1	1	....
Beechnut Pac	33	35¾	33	35¾	33
Beth Steel B	76½	76½	76	76	76¾
Beth Steel 7%	97½	97½	97½	97¾	....
Booth Fish	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½
British E 2 pf	30¾	31	30¾	31	....
Bklyn Edison	108½	108¾	108¼	108¾	....
B R T	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25¾
B R T ctfs	22½	22½	22¼	22¾	....
Bush T Bld pf	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¾	....
Butte & Sup	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28¾	29⅛
Butte Cop&Z	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6½	7
Caddo Cen Oil	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	....
Cal & Ariz	60⅜	60½	60	60	....
Cal Pack	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	....
Cal Petrol	61¾	61¾	61	61¼	61⅜
Callahan Min	8	8	7¾	7⅞	8
Can Pac	139½	140¼	139¾	139¾	....
Cent Leather	39½	39½	38¾	38⅝	39
Cerro de Pasco	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¾	36¾
Chandler Motor	70¾	70¾	70¼	70¾	....
Ches & Ohio	68¾	68¾	68¼	68¾	68¾
Chic & Alton	11	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
Chic & Alton pf	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
C & E I pf new	55	55	55	55	55
Chi Gt West	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Chi Gt West pf	20	20	20	20	21
Chic & N W	76	77	75¾	76¾	77¾
C M & St P	28	28¾	27¾	28	27¾
C M & St P pf	43	44¼	43	43¼	43¾
C R I & Pac	43¼	44¾	43¼	43½	43¾
C R I & P 6% pr	82	82	81¾	81¾	81¾
C R I & P 7% pr	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94½
Chile Copper	22¾	22¾	22¾	22½	22¾
Chino Copper	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
C C C & St L	76½	76¾	76¼	76¼	76¼
CCC & StL pf	95	96	96	96	....
Col Fuel	30	30	30	30	30
Col Gas	89½	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Col Graph	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Col South	48	48	48	48	....
Col South 1 pf	61¾	61¾	61¾	61½	....
Comp-Tab-Rec	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¾	....
Consol Gas	123⅞	125	123¾	123¾	123¾
Consol Textile	11	11¾	10¾	11¼	11
Cont Can	68¼	70¾	68¼	70¾	69
Cons Dis Inc	¾	¾	¾	¾	....
Corn Products	104¼	104¾	103¾	103¾	104¾
Corn Prod pf	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	....
Cosden Co	44½	44¾	43¾	43¾	44¾
Cosden pf	95	96	95	95	....
Crucible Steel	77	79¼	76¾	77¾	77½
Crucible pf	90¾	91	90¾	91	....
Cuba Cane	16	16	16	16	16
Cuban Am Sug	23¼	23¾	23¼	23¼	23¾
Cuba Am S pf	91	91	91	91	....
Davison Chem	45¼	45¾	45¼	45¾	45¾
Del & Hud	121¼	121½	121¼	121¾	121
Del Lac & W	125¾	127½	127¼	127½	128¾
Dome Mines	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	30
Dupont Co	139¾	139¾	135¾	135½	140¼
East Kodak	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¾	72¾
Elk Horn Coal	20	21¾	20	21¾	20
El Stor Bat	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¾	44¾
End Johnson	82¾	83¼	82¾	82¾	82¼
Erie	14¾	15¾	14¾	15¾	15¾
Erie 1st pf	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Erie 2d pf	18	18	18	18	....
Famous Play	82¾	83¼	82¾	83¼	82
Fam Play pf	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¾	....
Fed M & S pf	50¼	50½	50	50¼	....
Fiske Rubber	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15
Freeport Texas	23	23¾	22¾	23	23¾
Gen Am Tk Car	60	61¾	60	61¾	....
Gen Asphalt	68¼	69¾	67¾	68¾	68¼
Gen Asphalt pf	104¾	104¾	103¾	103¾	....
Gen Electric	171	171	171	171	....
Gen Motor	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾
Gen Motor 7% d	93¾	94	93¾	94	....
Great Nor pf	80¼	81	80¼	80¾	80¾
Great Nor Ore	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	....
Guantanamo S	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	....
Gulf M & N pf	40	40	39¾	40	40¾
Gulf Steel	82¼	83¾	81¾	81¾	81
Hendee Mfg	22¾	22¾	22¾	22½	....
Hoffman Mach	23¾	24	23¾	23¾	23¾
Houston Oil	75	75	74¾	74¾	75¾
Hudson Mot	23	23	23	23	23
Hupp Motor	19¼	19½	19	19	18¾
Hydraulic Stl	10	10	10	10	10
Illinois Cent	107¾	107¾	107	107	....
Inspiration	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	40¾
Inter Agr C	9	9¼	9	9¼	....
Int Ag Corp pf	38¼	38¾	38	38	....
Int Comb Eng	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼	22¾
Inter Hary Co	100¾	101¾	100¾	101	....
Interboro Cons	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Interboro C pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Inter Nickel	16¾	17¾	16¾	17¾	17¾
Int Nickel pf	83	83¾	83	83¾	83
Inter M M pf	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	72¾
Inter Paper	52¼	52¾	52¼	52½	52¾
Iron Products	33	33½	33	33¼	34¾
Invincible Oil	14¾	14¾	14	14	14½
Island O & Tr	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
Kan City So	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	25¾
Kan City So pf	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	....
Kan & Gulf	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
Kayser J	43	43¾	43	43	....
Kelly Spring	48	48	48	48	48
Kennecott	36	36¼	36	36¼	36¾
Keystone Tire	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾	....
Kresge S S	136½	136½	136	136	138¾
Laclede Gas	83½	83	81½	83	81½
Lack Steel	77¼	77¾	75¾	75¾	76
Lake E & W pf	64	64	64	64	....
Lehigh Valley	65	65¼	65	65	65
Lima Loco	110	111	108	108	110¾
Loew's Inc	15	15¾	15	15¾	15
Mack Truck	54½	54½	54	54	54¾
Mack 1st pf	87¼	87¾	87¼	87¾	....
Mallinson	34	34½	33¾	33¾	34¾
Man Elv Gtd	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	....
Man Elec S	45	45	45	44	....
Mkt St Ry pr pf	61	61	61	61	61
Mkt S R 2d pf	21	21	21	21	....
Marland Oil	40½	41	40	40	40¾
Max Mot B	24¾	24¾	23¾	24¼	24¾
McIntyre Por	15¾	16¼	15	16	15¾
Mex Petrol	158	161¾	156½	159¼	158
Mex Seaboard	32¼	33¾	31¾	31¾	32¾
Mex Sea B ctf	30¼	30¼	29¾	30	30¾
Mid States Oil	13¾	13¾	13	13¼	13¾
Midvale	35	35¾	34½	35¼	35¾
M K & T	12	12	11¾	11¾	....
M K & T w i	18	18	17¾	17¾	17¾
M K & T pf w i	41	41¾	41	41¾	40¾
Mo Pacific	22	22½	21¾	22	22

NEW YORK BONDS

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s	100	99¾
Am Ag Chem 7½s	104	104
Am Smelting 5s	99¾	99¾
Am Sugar 6s	102½	102
Am Tel & Tel cll 4s	91⅞	91⅝
Am Tel & Tel 5s	99	98⅞
Am Tel & Tel cv 6s	115¼	114⅝
Am W W & Elec 5s	81	81
Am Writ Paper 6s '39	86½	86
Anton Jurgens M 6s	90½	90
Armour 4½s	90¾	90¾
A T & S F gen 4s '95	94¾	94¾
A T & S F (E Ok) 4s	94¾	94¾
At & Charl A L 5s B	98¾	98¾
Atl & Danville 1st 4s	78	77¾
Atl Refining d 5s	100½	100
Atl Refining d 6½s	103½	103¾
Atlas Powder 7½s	105	105
B & O 3½s '25	94	94
B & O 4s '55	84¾	83¾
B & O cv 4½s '33	84¾	83¾
B & O 5s '25	97¾	97¾
B & O 6s '23	101	100¾
B & O P L E & W 4s	81	81
B & O S W 3½s	92	91¾
Barnsdall 8s A '31	105½	105½
Bell Tel & T. 7s	108¾	108¾
Beth Steel 5s '36	92¼	91
Beth Steel 6s	98¾	98¾
Braden Copper 6s	99½	99¼
Bklyn Ed 5s '49	95¼	95
Bklyn Ed 6s	102½	101¾
Bklyn Ed 7s D	107¾	107¾
Bklyn R T 7s '21	83	12¼
Bklyn R T 7s ct st	81	79
Buff Roch & Pitts 4½s	94	93¾
Bur C Rap & No 5s	99¾	99¾
Bush Term cn 5s '55	90¾	90¾
Bush Term Bldg 5s	92	52
Canadian Gen El 6s	101¾	101¾
Canadian Nor d 6½s	110¾	110¼
Canadian Nor 7s	113	112¾
Canadian Pac d 4s	80	79½
Caro Clinch & O 5s	92	91
Cent Leather 5s	99	98
Cent of Ga 6s	100¼	100¼
Cent of N J 5s	108¾	108¾
Cent Pac 1st 4s	90¾	89¾
Cent Pac Short L 4s	86	85¾
Cerro de Pasco cvt 8s	118¾	118¾
C & O cv 4½s	89	88¾
C & O gm 4½s	87¾	87¾
C & O cv 5s	95	94¾
C B & Q 3½s, Ill dv '49	83¾	83¾
C B & Q gen 4s '58	91	91
C B & Q 5s A	100¾	100¾
C B & Q 6½s	103¾	103¾
Chi Ind & L 5s '47	96¾	96¾
Chi Ind & L 6s '66	99	99
Chi Mil & Pug Sd 4s	74	74
C M & St P 4s '25	80¾	80¾
C M & StP d 4s	68¾	68¾
C M & St P cv 4½s '32	69¼	69¼
C M & StP fd 4½s	63¼	63¼
C M & StP gm 4½s	85¼	85¼
C M & St P cv 5s B	74½	74
Chi Railways 5s	79½	79¾
C R I & Pac gm 4s	65	64¼
C R I & Pac fd 4s	81¾	81¾
Chi Un Sta 4½s A	92¼	91¾
Chi & Alt rf 3s	54	53
Chi & Alt 3½s	48¾	48¼
Chi & E Ill 5s '51	82¼	81¾
Chi & Erie 1st 5s	96½	96½
Chic Gr West 4s	61	60¾
Chi & Nwn 3½s	76	76
Chic & Nwn gen 4s	87¾	87¾
Chic & Nwn 6½s	110	110
Chis & Nwn 7s	107	107
Chi & W Indiana 4s	75	74½
Chi & W Indiana 7½s	102¼	102¼
Chile Copper alt 6s	91¾	91¾
Chile Copper cv 7s	105¾	105¾
Cincinnati Gas 5s '56	98	98
Cincinnati Gas 5½s	98½	98
C C C & St L rf 6s A	100¼	100¼
Cleve Un T 5½s	104¾	104
Col Indus 5s	78¼	78
Col & South 4½s	69¼	69
Colum G & El 5s	96½	95¾
Colum G & El 5s sta	97	96
Comp-Tab-Rec 6s	96¾	96
Con Coal of Md 6s	83¾	83¾
Con Gas cv 7s	123¾	122¾
Corn Products 5s '34	101¾	101¾
Cuba Cane 8s	86¼	86¼
Cuba Cane cv 8s	85½	85
Cuba RR 5s	85	85
Cuban-Am Sug 8s	105¼	105¾
Cumber T & T 5s	94	94
Del & Hud cv 7s	98¼	98
Del & Hud 5½s	101¼	101¼
Den & Rio G 4s	78¾	78¾
Den & Rio G 5s	82	81
Den & R G Bank ct 5s	42	42
D & RG Farm L ot 5s	45	45
Den & Rio G fd 5s	49	48
Detroit Ed ri 5s '40	94	93¼
Detroit Ed 6s	102¾	101¾
Detroit R Tun 4½s	91¾	89¾
Detroit Un Rwys 4½s	83	82¾
Doner Steel 7s	98	98
Dul M & No 5s	99	99½
DuPont 7½s	117¾	117¾
Duquesne Lt 6s	103	102¾
Duquesne Lt deb 7½s	106¾	106¾
Empire G & F ct 7½s	98¾	98¼
Erie cv 4s B	53¼	52
Erie cv 4s D	57	56¾
Erie pr lien 4s	65¼	65¼
Erie gen lien 4s	55	54¾
Erie 1st cn 7s	106	105
Fisk Rubber 8s	107½	106¾
Framerican 7½s	97¼	97
Francisco Sug ctf 7½s	100	100
Gen Elec deb 6s	105¾	105¼
Genesee River 6s	90¼	89¾
Goodrich B F 6½s	99¾	99¾
Goodyear 8s '31	101¾	101¾
Goodyear 8s 41	116¾	116
Gr T Rwy of Can 6s	103	103
Gr T Rwy of Can 7s	113¾	113
Great Nor 5½s	102½	101¾
Great Nor 7s	110¾	110¾
Green Bay & West d B	11¾	11¾
Havana Elec 5s	91	91
Hud & Man adj inc 5s	83¼	83
Hud & Man ref 5s A	85	84¾
Humble O & R d 5½s	100½	100
Ill Cent 4s '52	85	84¾
Ill Cent 4½s	101	101
Ill Cent Cairo B 4s	87	87
Ill C C Stl & N O jt 5s	95½	95½
Ill Steel deb 4½s	91¾	91¾
Indiana Steel 5s '53	100½	100
Inter-Met 4½s	11¼	11
Inter-Met 4½s ct	11¾	11¾
Inter-R T rf 5s	68	67½
Inter R T 6s	77	77
Inter R T 7s	94½	94½
Int M Marine 6s	96¼	96¼
Int Paper cv 5s A	87	86½
Int Paper rf 5s B	86½	86½
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s	52	52
Int & Gt Nor 7s	100½	100½
Invincible Oil 8s	98	98
Kan C Ft S & Mem 4s	74½	73¾
Kan City So 5s	89¾	89
Kan City Term 1st 4s	84	84
Kayser J 1st 7s	104	104
Kelly-Spring Tire 8s	108¾	108
Lack Steel 5s '23	100¾	100¾
Lack Steel 5s '50	89½	89
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	90¼	90
Lake Sh & M S 3½s	79¾	79¾
Lake Sh & M S 4s '31	93¼	93
Lehigh Valley 4s 2003	82	82
Lehigh Valley 4½s, '40	93	93
Lex & East Ry 5s	98	98
Long Island 5s '34	91	91
Long Island 5s '37	82½	82½
Louisiana & Ark 5s '27	88¾	88¾
Lou & Nash 4s	94	93¾
Lou & Nash rf 5½s	106¾	106¾
Louisville & Nash 7s	107	107¾
Lou & Nash St L div 3s	66	65
Manati Sugar 1st 7½s	98¾	98
Market St Ry cn 5s	88¼	88¼
Marland Oil ctf 7½s	115	115
Marland Oil 7½s war	115	115
Marland Oil 8s	104½	104¾
Marland Oil 8s war	125¼	125
Midvale cv 5s	89	89
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s	86	86
Minn StP & SSM cn 4s	89¼	89¼
Minn StP & SSM 6½s	102¾	102½
Minn & St Louis 4s	45¼	45¾
Minn & St Louis cn 5s	80	80
Minn & St Louis fd 5s	45¾	45¾
Mo Kan & Tex 4s	82¾	81¾
Mo Kan & Tex adj 5s	57¾	57
Mo Kan & Tex pl 5s B	83¼	83
Mo, Kan & Tex p l 6s C	96	95¾
Mo Pac gm 4s	64	63¾
Mo Pac fd 5s B '23	100	100
Mo Pac fd 6s	101	100¾
Montana Power 5s	97¾	97
New Orleans Ter 4s	90	90
N O T & M 6s	71¾	71¾
N E Tel & Tel 5s	97¾	97¾
N Y Cent fd 6s	96¾	95¾
N Y Cent 3½s	78¼	78¼
N Y Cent 4s	90¼	90¼
N Y Cent 6s	98	97¾
N Y Cent 6s	103¾	83
N Y Cent col 7s	103¾	103¾
N Y City 4½s '60	103¾	103¾
N Y City 4½s '67	107¾	107¾
N Y Edison 6½s	103¾	103¾
N Y Ry 4s	34½	33¾
N Y Ry ctf 4s	37¾	37¾
N Y Ry 5s	83¼	83¼
N Y Tel 6s '41	103	102¾
N Y N H & H cv 3½s	51	51
N Y N H & H 4s '56	57	57
N Y & N H 6s	81¾	81¾
N Y W & B 4½s '46	58¼	56¼
No Am Edison 6s A '52	91¾	91¾
Niagara F Power 5s	97¾	97¾
No Ohio T & L 6s	95¼	95¼
Norf So 6s	65¼	65¼
Norf & West 4s	94	94
Norf & W cv 6s	110¼	110¼
Nor Pac 3s	63½	63½
Nor Pac 4s	90½	90
Nor Pac 6s	108¾	107¾
North-W Bell 7s	107	106¾
Nor States Power 6s	100	100
Ont & West fd	74¾	74¾
Ore S Line gtd 6s	105	105
Ore & Cal 5s	100¼	100¼
Ore-Wash Ry 4s	82	81¾
Otis Steel 8s ser A 1941	100	100
Pac Coast 5s	92	92
Pac Power 5s	90	90
Pac G & E 5s	91½	91
Pac T & T 5s '52	93¾	92¾
Packard Motor 8s	107½	107¼
Pan Am Pet Co 7s '30	101	101
Penna gu 4½s	94	93¾
Penna 5s '97	102¾	102
Penna 6½s	108¾	108¾
Penna 7s	110	109¾
Peoria & E inc 4s	35¾	35¾
Philadelphia Co 5s	93½	97¾
P C C & St L 5s A	98	97
Prod & Refin 7½s	97¼	97
Producers & Refin 8s '31	102¼	42½
Pub Serv N J 5s	85½	85
Punta Alegre Sug 7s	104	104¾
Reading 4s '97	87¾	85¾
R I A & L 4½s	81¼	81¼
Saks & Co 7s	95¾	98¼
San A & Ark Pass 4s	76	76
Seaboard Air Line 4s sta	58	58
Seaboard Air Line rf 4s	44	43½
Seaboard Air Line adj 5s	27	26¾
Seaboard Air Line 5s A	60¼	60¼
Sharon St Hoop 8s	99	99
Sinclair Purchasing 5½s	99	99¾
Sinclair Oil 7s wi	99¼	99¾
Sinclair Oil 7½s	104½	104¾
So Bell Tel 5s	95	95¾
So Pac 4s	89¾	90¼
So Pac fd 4s '55	90¼	90
So Pac cv 4s '29	92¾	92
So P R Sugar 7s	98¾	99¼
So Ry 4s	67¾	67¼
So Ry 5s	96	95¾
So Ry 6½s	101¼	100½
St L I M & S R 4s	83¾	83¼
St L I M & S 5s	97¼	97
St L & S F adj 6s	80	79½
St L & S F inc 6s	70¾	68¾
St L & S F 4s A	72½	72¾
St L & S F 5s B	85¼	85¼
St L & S F pl 6s C	99	99
St L & S F 5½s D '62	94	93¾
St L & So W cn 4s	76	76
St L & So W 5s	81½	80¾
Standard Milling 5s	97	97
Standard Oil Cal 7s	106	105¾
Steel & Tube 7s	100¾	100¾
Syracuse Lighting 5s	92	92
Third Ave adj 5s	59½	59¾
T St L & W 4s	71	71
Toledo Edison 7s	106½	106½
Tri-City R & L 5s	100	100
Union Bag & P 6s A	96¾	96¾
Union Pac rf 4s	89

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

NEW YORK CURB PRICE RANGE

Price range for week ended July 15, 1922

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
3900	Acme Coal..†	106	91	95	—4
14000	Acme Pack.†	48	43	43	
200	Allied Pack..	4¼	4¼	4¼	
300	Aluminum ..	20½	19¾	19¾	
100	Alum pf .....†	102	102	102	
100	Am Haw S S	25½	25½	25½	—2½
25	Am Lt & Trct	95½	95½	95½	
2500	Am Metals ..	46	45	45	
700	AmMetals pf.	108	107	108	—1½
2500	Atl Fruit ...	2¾	2¼	2¼	— ¼
100	Arm Leather.	11¾	11¾	11¾	
800	Beech Nut Pk.	30¾	29	29	—½
2000	BradleyF. P.†	30	25	25	
200	Brad F P pf.†	35	35	35	
3000	Bklyn C R R	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
6600	Buddy Buds.	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
3500	Car Lt & P.†	70	50	53	—17
100	Carlisle Tire.	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10	Celluloid ...	93½	93½	93½	—5
100	Cent Ter Sug	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
100	Cent Cub Sug.	2½	2½	2½	
9500	Chi Nipple A.	6	5⅜	5⅞	
3800	Chi Nipple B.	4¼	2½	4¼	+ ⅜
300	Cleve Auto..	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
10	Colorado Po.	14	14	14	
400	Con Tin Foil.	13	12½	12½	
1200	Cont Motors.	8¼	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
800	Cub Dom Sug	10	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
100	Curtiss A pf.	26	25½	25½	
1500	Com Sol A....	44⅞	44½	44½	— ⅛
600	Col Motors....	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
6500	Daniel Mot..	13	11¾	12⅞	+1⅜
100	D W Griffith	4¾	4¾	4¾	
20	D, L & W C.	98	97	97	—3
600	Den & Rio G.	64	55	55	—5
9500	Dubil Radio	9⅛	8½	8¾	— ⅛
3200	Durant Mot.	39½	38½	39⅛	— ⅜
2500	Dur Mot Ind.	14	13¾	13¼	— ¾
100	Earl Motors.	3	3	3	
60	Fed L & Tr.	31	30¾	31	
120	Firestone Tir	78	75	75	
1700	Gibson Howell	18¾	17⅜	18⅜	+1½
100	Gardner Mot.	12	12	12	— ⅛
700	Gil Saf Raz.	225	218	223	+5
500	Glen Alden C	53¼	53	53	
9000	Goldwyn Pict	7½	7	7⅛	— ⅛
800	Goodyear Tir	11⅜	10¼	11⅜	— ⅛
200	Good T P pf	69¾	69¾	69¾	
100	Grant Motor.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7000	Hayes Wheel	31½	29⅞	31⅜	+ ⅜
200	Hall Signal..	3½	3	3	
100	Hall Signal pf	7	7	7	—1
4500	Heyden Chem	1⅛	1	1	
500	Hock Val P..	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
300	Imp Tog GtB	14¼	14	14	
7200	Inter Carbon.	13¼	11	11¾	—1⅝
1500	Inter Rubber.	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
300	L McN & L..	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
100	L McN new..	8	8	8	
1500	Lincoln Mot..	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
1200	Lima Loco....	52	51¼	52⅛	
1000	Lima L rts w I	3	2⅛	3	+1
700	Mercer Mot..	3⅝	3¼	3½	— ⅛
500	Mercer M vtc	3½	3¼	3½	— ⅛
100	Mar Wire Am	4	4	4	
17500	Moon Motors.	12¾	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅜
200	Nat Leather..	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
900	Packard Mot.	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
1000	Peerless Mot.	54	50½	54	+3⅜
100	Perfection Tire	3	3	3	— ⅜
800	Pub Serv N J	103	103	103	— ½
1300	Pyrene Mfg..	9⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—1⅛
25200	Radio	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
20400	Radio pf.....	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
3200	Reo Motors..	28¼	27½	27½	
100	Republic Rub†	65	65	65	
300	Schulte Stores	35	34	34	
28400	So Coal & I.†	50	35	44	—1
200	Swift Inter...	20	19½	19½	— ½
1200	Tenn Elec P..	14½	14	14	— ⅜
100	Tenn E P 2dpf	39	39	39	— ½
600	Tenn R L & P	2½	2½	2½	
80	Todd Shipyard	70¾	70	70¾	+ ⅜
100	Torbensen Ax.	26	26	26	—1
9500	Un Ret Candy	6⅝	6	6⅜	
20300	U S L & H..	1⅞	1⅛	1⅝	— ⅛
5600	U S L & H pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4000	U S Ship Co..†	5	5	5	—1
3000	U S Steamsh.†	9	7	7	
2600	Wayne Coal ..	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
3200	West End Ch†	57	55	55	—1
100	Wm Davies A.	33½	33½	33½	
800	Willys C 1st pf	30	28	28	—2½
100	Wil C 1st pf c	30	30	30	+4

STANDARD OILS

6300	Anglo-Am	20½	19¼	19¼	—1
1600	Atlantic Lobos	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
230	Buckeye P L.	95	93	93	—1
10	Eureka P. L.	90	90	90	
180	Galena Sig Oil	56½	56	56	—1¼
2045	Imp Oil (Can).	115	108	108	—5
510	Indian P L ..	91	90	90	
42400	Inter Petrol.	23¼	21⅞	22⅜	+ ⅜
100	Nat Transit ..	27	27	27	
10	North P L ...	100	100	100	
80	Ohio Oil	299	285	285	—13
80	Prairie O&G.	618	600	600	
200	Prairie P L ..	249	245	245	+1
205	So Penn Oil..	215	205	205	—26
1500	Penn M Fuel.	37	30	30	—4⅞
246000	S O Indiana..	115	107½	107⅞	—3
5200	S O Gy w I ...	97⅝	92¼	92¾	—2⅞
475	S O N Y	443	423	423	—17
100	Vacuum Oil ..	424	422	422	—8

INDEPENDENT OILS

1200	Aetna Con ...	1⅞	1	1	
36000	Alcan Oil	13½	9⅜	13½	+3½
15000	Allied Oil† ...	5	3	3	—1
200	Am Fuel Oil pf	1½	1½	1¼	+ ⅛
35000	Ark Nat G....	10⅛	9⅜	10	— ⅛
29500	Boone Oil....†	16	12	12	—2
26300	Bost-Wyom..†	89	85	85	+2
100	Brazos Oil	1½	1½	1½	
100	Brit Con Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
13900	Carib Synd	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
1608	City Service..	226	209	209	—12½
800	do pfd	68	67	67	—1
15000	do B ctf ..	27⅜	20¾	20¾	—1⅜
400	do B pfd ..	6¼	6¼	6¼	
2100	Col Pet	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
1100	Consol Royal.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
100	Cosden pfd ..	4¾	4¾	4¾	
1100	Creole Synd..	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ⅛
8000	Cushing Pet†	5	3	5	
200	Cons Royal...	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅜
1000	Denny Oil ..†	4	4	4	
74500	Engineers Pet†	36	21	25	—8
500	Equity pfd....	14	14	14	+ ⅛
18400	Federal Oil ...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2900	Fensland Oil.	17¾	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
1700	Gilliland Oil.	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
15100	Glenrock Oil..	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
69000	Hudson Oil†..	22	16	21	—1
58500	Keystone Ran†	65	40	45	—30
100	Kirby Petrol..	6	6	6	— ⅛
8500	Livingston Pet	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
13700	Lyons Pet† ..	85	78	78	—6
2800	Maracaibo Oil	19	18	18⅛	— ⅛
700	Margey Oil ...	2¼	1¾	1⅞	
1100	Marine Oil	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
600	Marland Ref .	4½	4¼	4½	
6100	Marl Oil Tex.	8⅝	8	8	
57000	Merritt Oil...	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ⅛
131500	Mex S'board.	34⅞	27¼	27¼	—4⅞
91700	Mex Sea, v t c	32½	23¾	25⅝	—4⅜
8100	Mexico Oil ...	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+⅛
200	Mex Panucot.	60	59	59	—1
8800	Mt Prod	15⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
1000	Mount & Gulf.	1	1	1	+3
33700	Mutual Oil ...	10¼	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅜
1900	N Eng Fuel O.	55	50	55	+5
200	New Mex Ld..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
1000	New York Oil	28⅞	27	27	+2⅝
300	Noco Pet	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
200	Noco Pet pf ..	3¼	3¼	3¼	
41000	Noble Oil† ...	21	20	20	—1
1700	Nor Am Oil .	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
20000	Northwest Oil	29	25	26	
2100	Ohio Rangert.	5	5	5	+1
32000	Omar O & G.	2¾	1½	1½	— ⅜
2200	Pennok Oil ..	7⅜	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
80000	Red Bank† ...	18	16	16	—3
400	Ryan Consol .	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
200	Salt Ck Con..	12½	12½	12½	
3700	Salt Ck Prod	17	15⅝	15⅝	—1¼
3600	Sapulpa Ref..	4⅜	4	4	— ⅛
200	Seab O & G..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17000	Simms Pet ..	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
200	Sinclair Cent.	6¼	6	6	
47000	Skelley Oil ...	12¼	10	10	—2½
1000	Shell Un O pf	96	96	96	— ⅛
3000	Southw Oil†..	3	2	2	
3400	S States Con†	24	19	19	—5
84000	So P & R†...	18	10	12	
4100	Spencer Pet ..	4⅞	3	4½	+2
13000	Stanton Oil†.	12	28	30	—4
5200	So States Oil.	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
71300	Tex O & Lt..	74	58	70	—10
100	Tidal Osage...	13½	13½	13½	
1000	Tid Osage n-v.	13	12	12¾	
3200	Turman Oil ..	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
500	Tex Ken	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
100	Victoria Oil† .	50	50	50	
17000	Western St† ..	28	22	22	
132900	Wilcox Oil ..	7⅞	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
1100	Woodburn† ..	67	60	60	—6
100	Woodley Pet..	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
12000	Y Oil & Gas†.	15	13	14	—2
3900	Al Br Col ..	3⅛	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
100	Alvarado	6½	6½	6½	
17000	Amer Commt.	5	3	4	
3900	Amer Expl ...	2½	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
2000	Amer Tint	4	4	4	
200	Ang Am C L	20	20	20	
13000	Belcher Extf.	3	2	2	
58000	Big Ledge† ..	14	10	11	—4
1000	Big Jim†	4	4	4	
100	Eing Mfn	14	14	14	
42200	B & Mont Ct	82	73	78	—3
48500	Bos & M Devt	16	14	16	
1400	Canario Cop...	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
13000	Caledonia† ...	8	7	7	+1
1000	Calumet & Jet	17	17	17	—3
17500	Canadian Copt	28	17	28	+6
19000	Candalaria .†	35	34	35	+1
9000	Cashboyt	6	6	6	
3900	Col Emerald†.	79	75	79	+2
2000	Cons Arizt ..	3	3	3	
76500	Cons Cop Mt	50	20	50	—5
1000	Cons Nev Ut.	7	7	7	
1300	Cop Canyont .	96	92	96	
14600	Cortez Silv .	1⅛	1	1⅛	
6300	Cresson Gold	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
100	Davis Daly ..	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
14000	Divide Extf .	15	13	14	—1
300	Dolores Esp .	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
15000	El Salvadort..	4	4	4	
34000	Emma Silvf .	1	1	1	
92000	Eureka Crot .	29	28	28	—1
400	First Nat Ct	50	50	50	—6
300	Gadsden Copt	89	85	89	
3000	Galena Minf.	28	25	25	—3
4000	Gold Const .	6	5	5	
1000	Gold Statest	43	43	43	
40000	Gold Develt .	6	4	5	
14000	Gold Florf...	11	9	9	—3
8000	Gold Zonet .	10	9	10	
6000	Hard Shellf .	15	13	15	
3000	Harmill Divf	8	7	8	+1
6700	Hecla Mining	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
1500	Howe Sound.	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
1000	Hull Coppert.	30	30	30	
45800	Hilltop Nevt.	96	85	95	+10
45300	Ind Leadt	55	45	47	—7
6100	J Verde Dev.	3¾	3½	3½	
6000	Jumbo Extf..	4	4	4	
200	Kerr Lake ..	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
4000	Knox Dividet	3	3	3	—1
4000	La Rosef	30	28	28	
222000	Lone Star Mt	7	3	6	+2
3000	McKin Dart .	21	20	21	
500	Magma Cop..	28½	28	28	— ⅜
34000	Marsh Mint .	19	15	16	—2
3700	Mason Valley	2½	2	2½	+ ⅜
12600	M Lode Clt...	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	+ ⅜
100	Mother Lode.	15½	15½	15½	
6000	Morringtont..	13	13	13	—2
76000	Natl Tint	45	30	45	+11
15000	Nev Ophirf..	25	18	22	—4
7000	Nev Const ..	3	2	2	—1
5000	N Sil Hornt.	9	8	8	—2
1700	New Cornella	19	18½	19	+ ⅛
1600	N Dom Cop..	2¼	2¼	2¼	
100	N Y & Hond.	6	6	6	
2500	Nipissing	5⅞	5¼	5½	— ⅛
1600	Ohio Copf ..	10	9	9	—1
1200	Park Utah ..	5¼	5¼	5¼	
11000	P&Mt Shastf.	25	21	21	—3
7600	Ray Herc Min	1⅞	1½	1⅞	+ ⅜
3000	Rex Const...	8	8	8	—1
1100	Sheldon Min .	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
7000	Silver Hornt.	11	7	7	—4
1000	Silver Peer.†	14	14	14	
1000	Silver Pickt..	12	12	12	—3
1000	Sim Sil Ldt..	40	40	40	
1600	S Am Pl&Gld	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3000	Spear Headt	2	1	1	—1
1000	Std Sil Leadt	19	19	19	
4000	Stewart Mint	6	6	6	—1
60000	Success Mint.	28	18	28	+11
3500	Tech Hughest	59	50	50	+3
2700	Ton Belmont	1⅛	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
15000	Ton Dividet.	80	77	78	—3
1500	Ton Extен...	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	
1000	Ton Midwayt.	8	8	8	
1300	Ton Mining..	1⅛	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
3300	Ton Nor Start	7	6	6	—2
1400	Tuolomnet ..	65	63	63	
100	Trinity Cop..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13900	Un Eastern..	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
200	Un Verde Ext	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
2400	Unity Gold..	3⅜	3½	3⅜	— ⅛
15000	Vol Minest..	39	34	37	
8400	West End Con	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
5000	West Domet.	12	12	12	+1
5000	West Utaht..	10	10	10	
3000	White Capst.	7	6	7	+1
25000	Wilbertf	8	5	7	
2000	Yerringtont .	3	3	3	
100	Yukon Goldt.	95	95	95	

BONDS

$11000	Al Pack 6s..	83½	83	83½	
1000	Al Pack ctfs	64	64	64	— ½
44000	Al Pack 8s '39	96	95	95½	— ⅛
3000	Alum 7s '25..	103½	103½	103½	
7000	Alum 7s '33..	105⅝	105½	105½	— ⅛
25000	A L & T 6s..	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ⅜
123000	A L&T 6s ww	100⅜	100¼	100¼	
41000	A C O 6s '24.	99⅛	98⅞	99	+ ⅛
18000	A Tel 6s '22..	100½	99⅜	100⅜	
45000	A Tel 6s '24..	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	+ ⅛
68000	Ana Cop 6s..	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	+ ⅜
39000	An Cop 7s '29	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	
48000	A A O 7½s..104		103½	104	+ ⅝
50000	Arm & Co 7s..	105	104¾	104¾	—4
31000	At G W I 5s..	62⅞	61½	62½	+ ⅛
6000	Beav B 8s, ctfs	78⅝	75	77½	
25000	Beth St 7s..	104½	104½	104½	
33000	BethSt 7s,'35	103¼	102⅞	102⅞	
19000	B U G 6s..	104⅞	104½	104⅝	
197000	B U G 7s,'32	108¼	105¾	108¼	+1⅜
31000	Ch U St 5s,'63	99¾	99¾	99¾	
115000	Can N R 5s.	99⅛	98¾	99⅛	+ ⅛
600	CanNR eq 7s.	108	107½	108	+ ⅛
20000	Can Pac 6s..	101⅝	101¼	101¼	— ¼
14000	CentSt 8s,'41.	105⅝	105½	106⅜	+ ½
2000	Charcoal Ir 8s	95	95	95	
3000	Cit S 7% d B.	135	135	135	
2000	Cit S 7% d C.	96½	96	96½	+ ½
2000	Cit S 7% d D.	91¾	91	91¾	+ ⅛
1000	Col Graf 8s,'25	43	43	43	
5000	Con Gs 7s,'22.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	
66000	C G B 6s,'49..	101	100⅝	100⅜	+ ½
10000	C G B 7s,'31..	105½	105¼	105½	+ ¼
14000	Con Tx 8s,'41	99¾	99¼	99¼	
19000	Cop Exp 8s,'23.	101⅝	101	101¼	+ ¼
48000	Cop Ex 8s,'24.	102½	102¼	102⅜	— ⅛
55000	Cop E 8s,'25.	104⅜	104¼	104⅜	— ⅛
9000	Cud Pk 7s,'23.	101⅞	101½	101⅞	+ ⅜
16000	Deere&C 7½s.	101⅛	101¼	101⅜	
14000	E F&G 6s,'24.	101½	101	101½	— ⅜
4000	FedLd B4½s.	100½	100⅜	100⅜	
71000	Freeport T7s.	143	132½	137	—3
36000	R Gair 7s,'37.	98	97⅜	97⅜	— ⅛
122000	Gdrich 6½s w i	98	97⅜	97⅜	
21000	Gal Sig Oil 7s.	105¼	104⅜	105¼	+ ⅜
6000	Gen Asph 8s.	104⅞	104¾	104¾	— ⅛
226000	Gdrich Tir 7s.	103½	103⅜	103½	+ ⅛
22000	Gd Trnk 6½s.	105⅞	105	105	— ⅜
4000	Gulf Oil 6s '22.	101½	101	101⅛	
12000	do 7s	104¼	104	104⅛	+ ⅛
1000	Hock Val 6s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	
4000	H Ch 7½s '30.	103⅜	103½	103⅜	
19000	Hd Rub 7s ..	98¾	98¼	98½	— ⅛
24000	Hum Oil 7s...	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	
4000	Interboro 7s '21	99	97½	99	
100000	do 8s '22....	90½	90	90	— ⅜
5000	Kan C T 6s.	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅜
18000	Kan G & E 6s	96	95½	95⅞	+ ⅛
1000	Kgs C Lt 6½s	98½	98½	98½	— ⅛
56000	Ken Cop 7s...	105	104⅝	105	+ ⅛
31000	Lao Gas 7s..	100	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
8000	Libby McN 7s	99¼	99	99¼	+ ⅛
4000	Lg W Rey 7s.	101	100¾	101	+ ⅛
2000	Luck Stl 8s..	105¼	104½	105¼	
28000	Mag Cop 7s..	108½	107¼	107¼	—1½
14000	Mani P 7s '41	96	95½	95½	
25000	Mor & Co 7½s.	105⅝	105	105¼	+ ⅛
2000	M & M E 7s'42	99¾	99¾	99¾	
34000	Nat Acme 7½s	97¼	96¾	96¾	— ⅛
4000	Nat C & S8s.	102¼	102	102¼	— ⅛
15000	Nat Leath 8s	98⅞	98½	98½	— ⅛
34000	NYNH7s'25wi	89	87	87½	— ⅛
1000	N Y C 5s 2013	94¾	94¾	94¾	
29000	Phil Elec 5½s	99⅞	99¾	99⅞	— ⅛
1000	Phil Elec 6s..	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	+ ⅛

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
5000	PhPet 7½s'31	118¾	118	118¾	—3⅝
13000	PP7½s(w wa)	102½	102	102	— ½
29000	PunAl 8 7s'37.	104¾	104	104¾	
49000	PubSNJ 7s'41.	101¾	101	101½	+ ¼
152000	Kerr A 6s '37.	95	94	94½	+ ½
17000	Sak & C 7s '42	98⅝	98½	98½	+ ⅛
19000	Sears R 7s '22.	100½	100½	100½	
44000	Sears R 7s '23.	101⅝	101	101⅜	+ ⅜
10000	Sh SM 7s '31.	104	103½	104	+ ⅜
5000	Solv et Cie 8s.	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	+ ⅛
28000	South Bell 7s.	102⅝	102½	102⅝	— ⅛
34000	SONY 6½s ..	100	108⅝	108⅜	+ ⅜
4000	SONY 7s '25..	105¼	105	105¼	
7000	SONY 7s '26..	106¼	105½	106	+ ⅛
4000	SONY 7s, '37.	106¼	105⅞	106⅛	+ ⅛
5000	SONY 7s, '28.	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜	+ ⅛
8000	SONY 7s '29.	107⅜	107	107	—1
2000	SONY 7s '30.	107⅜	107½	107⅛	
17000	SONY 7s '31.	109	108½	109	
10000	StewWarn 8s.	110⅜	100	110	— ⅜
28000	Sun Oil 7s..	100½	100¼	100½	— ⅛
35000	Swift&C 7s'25.	102⅛	101⅜	102⅛	+ ⅛
55000	Swift&C 7s'31.	103	102⅝	103	+ ⅛
17000	Texas Co 7s..	101¼	101	101⅛	+ ⅛
34000	T Stage 7s'31.	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ⅜
73000	U O C 6s '42.	101¼	100½	100½	+ ⅜
45000	Un Oil P 8s.	104⅜	103	104	— ⅜
36000	Vacuum O 7s.	107⅞	106⅝	107⅜	+ ⅛
24000	Valvo O 7s '37	99	99	99	— ⅛
79000	W Elec 7s ..	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	+ ⅛
35000	Winchester 7s.	102⅜	101⅛	102½	— ⅛

FOREIGN BONDS

103000	Braz 7½s £100	86	85	85¼	— ⅜
11000	do £1000 ..	85¾	85	85⅜	—1
98000	C S S L 7s '42	95	94	94	—1
5000	C Monte 7s '52	96½	96½	96¾	—1
20000	Ham-Am L 6s	5½	5½	5½	
10000	Hamb 4½s ..	3	3	3	+ ⅛
252000	K of S 8s '62	95½	95	95½	
2000	Mex 6s '23....	50	50	50	
252000	Mexico 4s	41	26	41	+2
30000	do 5s	18¾	17¾	18⅜	
5000	Nether 6s '72.	96¼	96	96	
120000	NY,NH&H 4sfr	88½	88¾	88¾	+ ⅜
851000	do 7 tfr ..	74½	74¼	74½	— ⅛
5000	Phi I 5½s '41.	107½	107½	107½	
79000	R of A 7s '23.	100¾	100	100½	+ ⅜
3000	Rus Gov 5½s	20	15½	20	+2
10000	do 5½s ct..	17	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
6000	do 6½s	17	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
53000	do 6½s ct..	16	15	15	+1
199000	Swiss G 5½s.	103⅞	102½	103⅜	+ ⅛
13000	Un Ry H 7½s.	104½	104¼	105¾	

†Sales cents a share. *Odd lots.

FINLAND SHOWS RAPID PROGRESS AS A REPUBLIC

Finnish Business Men Are Making a Big Effort to Improve Trade

HELSINGFORS (Special Correspondence)—The downfall of the Russian Empire allowed Finland to gain her independence. It should be stated that the young republic has not neglected a single opportunity to strengthen her econbmic structure. It has indeed been an arduous task, but now, that the greater difficulties have been vanquished, it is patent that this new country has succeeded in proving her force in a very satisfactory manner.

Imports From America

The difficulties, as it has been said, were far from small. The importing of cereals and flour from Russia was stemmed suddenly, and the necessary supplies had to be obtained from far away America. The industry of the country moreover had to be financially rebuilt, for which purposes loans were taken up abroad, especially in Sweden. The financial efforts of Finland were successful, although somewhat to the detriment of her exchange rate. Nevertheless the currency of the Finnish mark never dropped

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE—Beautiful home with garden, house contains 8 large rooms, modern improvements, 2 enclosed porches, artist's studio or billiard room; 38 minutes N. Y.; 5 minutes train and trolley; 12,600 sq ft. land; a fine residential section, Nutley, N. J.; price $18,000. MARTIN PETERSEN, 325 Hillside Ave. Telephone Nutley 1121-M.

FOR SALE—Fine farm lands in high state of cultivation; splendid investment, as lands are located in the oil belt; Port Lavaca, Calhoun Co., Texas; correspondence solicited. MRS. WILLETT WILSON, 618 Sul Ross Street, Houston, Tex.

SUMMER PROPERTY TO LET

BAYVILLE, MAINE

Ideal summer colony facing beautiful Linnekin's Bay; fully furnished cottage, 6 rooms and bath, large shed, hot and cold water, sewer, perfect sanitation, large piazzas, electric lights, open fireplace; p. o. and tel.; table ware and linen, bed linen; everything complete; only need to bring clothing; August 1st through Labor Day, $225; warm bathing, good boating and fishing. FREDERICK A. SMITH, 89 State St., Boston. Tel. Main 3489 or Medford 157-M.

At Pleasant Lake, Casco, Maine

Furnished cottage; ideal spot, 6 to 10 people; boat, float, beach, fishing; garage, orchard, woods, etc.; $100 season, $60 month. Phone Lynn 8787-J for pictures.

TO LET—Furnished cottage, 9 rooms; by the week or season. MRS. F. E. HADLEY, West Wilton, N. H.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Downtown location, large modern apartment, completely furnished, every convenience; reasonable; will rent until Oct. 1. Can be seen by appointment. Phone Frank. 8502 before 10 a. m. and between 3:30 and 7 p. m.

TO LET

Furnished, 2 rooms and bath until Oct. 1; rent $55 per month; can be seen July 14, 17 and 18 between 10 and 3, or inquire of superintendent, 18 Huntington Ave., Suite 25.

WESTERLY, RHODE ISLAND

Six-room house, furnished, modern, beautiful surroundings, 4 miles from Watch Hill. Possession now. Apply 19 Chestnut St., Westerly.

FOUR rooms and bath, second floor; three rooms and bath, third floor. Unfurnished; suburban. 4008 Maine Ave., Baltimore, Md.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET

DESK SPACE—$75 per month, including stenographer and phone service. Room 315, Wrigley Bldg. Tel. Central 1233, Chicago.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

IN BROOKLYN—Homelike square room, second floor, plenty closet room, well heated southern or eastern exposure preferred, with meals, or near good boarding house; convenient transportation to Bay Ridge. Box K-55, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

ROOMS to rent in private home on water front; one of the best locations in Winthrop Center; 30 minutes to Boston. MRS. FLINT, 61 Washington Ave. Telephone.

LARGE, light rooms overlooking Hudson; board optional. MRS. RENA STEWART, 411 West End Ave., Schuyler 4122, New York City.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished rooms with or without running water; high class elevator apt.; refs. 324 W. 83rd St., Apt. 5-W, N. Y. C.

OVERLOOKING Turtle Bay Gardens—Two delightful rooms; board optional. COLE, 224 E. 49th St., N. Y. C. Apply evenings.

ONE single, one double room, for ladies. Suite 26, 153 Hemenway St. Telephone Copley 1176-J.

SUMMER BOARD

A QUIET, refined and attractive farm home, amid the seclusion of nature, for those wishing temporarily to withdraw for rest, study and recreation. MR. AND MRS. CARL A. WILLE, Lake Katrina, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORE FOR SALE Mercer, Wis.; stock complete, business never better; good reason for selling; home store building and store fixtures and goodwill; lot 165 foot frontage by 625 depth; bargain if taken immediately. Inquire ROBERT L. BALL, Mercer, Wis.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE, cash or terms, Millburn electric, late model, new extra cell batteries and special motor, new paint and in first-class condition; a real bargain; f. o. b. Kansas City or delivered. Write or phone BROOKSIDE GARAGE, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR HIRE

MOTOR cars for all occasions, sightseeing and touring, short or long trips; reasonable rates; competent drivers. A. C. SAWYER, 41 Westland Ave. Tel. Back Bay 8802, Copley 6011-W.

WANTED

ELDERLY COUPLE, caretakers, small house on farm in exchange for home, light, heat; according to ability small compensation given. 124 E. 39th St., M. Hill 4421, New York City.

TYPIST—Competent, solicits work at home, either piece work or part time. 2318 Waverly St., Oakland, Calif.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references. 2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BOSS WOOL COMBER
Open for engagement; steady and reliable; 25 years' experience on all wools; married; references. Address Box A-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION desired where there is opportunity to prove executive ability. Box S-15, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN DESIRES WORK
Box N-58. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

ONTARIO HONORS EARLY EXPLORERS

Site of French Missionaries' Camp Given to Government

PORT DOVER, Ont., July 6 (Special Correspondence)—Unveiling of a tablet to the Sulpician missionary explorers De Casson and Gallinee, at the spot where they spent the winter in 1669, featured the opening of the annual meeting of the Ontario Historical Society at Simcoe.

The owner of the property on which are the remains of the Sulpicians' winter dwelling has presented the site to the Dominion Government. The donor is Clayton Ansley, now resident in Boston. The approach to the property by way of the River Lynn is one of the most beautiful pieces of scenery in western Ontario. A large cairn is to be erected at this point.

The Gallinee monument, as it is called, stands high on the cliff overlooking the harbor east of the town. The ground on which it stands has been presented to the Canadian people by the Grand Trunk Railway. In a ravine less than a mile away the remains may still be seen of the first habitation erected on these shores by the explorers in 1669-70. Dr. James H. Coyne of St. Thomas, to whom the credit for the original discovery of the historical site belongs, spoke of the probable form and character of the early dwelling. The French explorers, 250 years ago, erected a large wooden cross at the spot in token of the fact that they had taken possession of the country in the name of Louis XIV of France.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Peter the Elephant Has a Party

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BETSY had gathered her little family on the lawn under the Old Giant's Christmas Tree, as the Funny Man called the big evergreen that was so old nobody knew how old it was. Peter the elephant was there, Betsy Junior, the intelligent doll, Willie, the brave wooden soldier, Ruth, Rosie, and Robert, the paper children, Baa-baa, the lamb, and John, the jumping-jack. They sat at a table, Peter at one end and Betsy Junior at the other, but Betsy Junior sat more comfortably than Peter, because she had joints and could sit down or stand up or lie on her back and close her eyes or do almost anything but walk by herself. Peter had no joints at all, and when he sat down it was as if he was still standing up, only he had nothing to stand on. His stout legs pointed stiffly at Betsy Junior, and he looked straight up in the air, as if he saw an airplane, with his bright shoe-button eyes. Willie the brave wooden soldier couldn't sit down either, so he stood on his chair in an erect, soldierly attitude, carrying his gun, and pretending he was sitting down even if he knew he couldn't. Ruth, Rosie, and Robert sat nicely, for Betsy had bent their little legs first one way and then another, but they were very light children, and every now and then a breeze blew them over on the table, and Betsy had to sit them up straight again. Baa-baa stood on his rollers, and John hung by his string from a low branch of the Old Giant's Christmas Tree, just like a present, and when the breeze blew it made him jump. There were not chairs enough in the doll house for everybody, but Baa-baa and John were just as well satisfied.

Toys cannot run about all day
As children do.
You put them here, you put them there,
Like Peter sitting in a chair,
Or John suspended in the air,
And there they stay.
But I suspect they like to play
In their peculiar wooden way
As much as you.

It was Peter the elephant's party. Betsy was giving it to him, because he had lived with her for a whole year. All Betsy Junior's tea things were on the table. There was a cake in the center, only it was a doughnut, which Cookie-cook had contributed, and a candle stood in the hole of the doughnut, only it mustn't be lighted till the Funny Man came. Betsy had met the Funny Man that morning in the post office, and when she had told him what day it was, and invited him to the party, he had replied that he was deeply touched by the invitation, and that nothing in the world would prevent him from coming.

Waiting for the Funny Man

A breeze blew over the lawn. The dandelions nodded their heads. John jumped. And the three little paper children, Ruth, Rosie, and Robert, who were wearing their very best paper clothes, blew right over and lay with their faces on the table. When they sat up and you saw them in front, they were beautiful children, but when they blew over and you saw them behind, they looked just alike and you couldn't tell Ruth from Rosie or Robert from either of them.

"I do wish," said Betsy, "that you children would sit up straight." She put them all back in their chairs, and went and climbed on the box by the fence so that she could see up and down the road.

Quite a way down the road the Funny Man was coming on his bicycle, and from one hand dangled a little pasteboard box. When he saw Betsy he began ringing his bicycle bell, and kept on ringing it till he got to the gate.

"I hope I'm not late," said the Funny Man, shaking hands with Betsy, for he was always very polite. "It's a beautiful day, isn't it! I hope Peter hasn't cut that cake."

"He wouldn't," said Betsy. "Not till everybody was here."

"Of course he wouldn't," said the Funny Man. "Peter isn't that kind of an elephant. I know him."

"And I know what you've got," cried Betsy, and danced up and down on the lawn. "I know what you've got."

"It's strawberry," said the Funny Man in a whisper, as if he were telling a great secret. "Now don't tell me that you don't care for strawberry."

"I do!" cried Betsy.

"And vanilla," added the Funny Man.

"It's going to be a real party," cried Betsy. "With ice cream!"

"While we converse," said the Funny Man, "it melts. Speed, Betsy, to the house for two saucers and two spoons."

Betsy sped. She was back almost before she had started. There was a blue saucer for the Funny Man, and a yellow saucer for Betsy. The Funny Man had lighted the candle and it burned brightly in the hole of the doughnut.

A Real Party

"Peter," said the Funny Man, filling the saucers, "Betsy Junior, Ruth, Rosie, Robert, Willie, Baa-baa, John—will any of you have some ice cream?" But neither Peter, Betsy Junior, Ruth, Rosie, Robert, Willie, Baa-baa, or John made any answer. Evidently they didn't want any.

One doesn't talk much when eating ice cream. Betsy and the Funny Man emptied their saucers, and they couldn't decide which tasted better, the strawberry or the vanilla. First they thought the strawberry tasted better, and then they thought the vanilla, and then they mixed the strawberry and vanilla on their spoons and thought that tasted better yet, but they couldn't be sure. And when they had finished, the Funny Man felt in his pocket and took out a small box tied with red ribbon. "That's for Peter himself," said the Funny Man.

A breeze blew over the lawn. John jumped, and Ruth, Rosie, and Robert fell over on the table, but Betsy was too excited undoing the present for Peter to notice anything else. She untied the ribbon, and she undid the paper, and she opened the box.

"Oh!" exclaimed Betsy. "If it isn't a peanut!"

"Most elephants like 'em," said the Funny Man.

But Peter wouldn't eat his peanut, though Betsy put it right in front of him, and stood him on his feet so he could see it with his shoe-button eyes. So Betsy and the Funny Man divided the peanut between them, and the Funny Man put the shells in his pocket, so as not to clutter up the lawn. But they tied the red ribbon around Peter's neck, and he liked that.

It was a great party, even if Peter wouldn't eat his peanut, and the Funny Man made up a poem to explain that it really wasn't Peter's fault:

Peter, Peter, why not eat
Your peanut for a special treat?
"I would," said Peter, somewhat huffed,
"But can't you see that I am stuffed?"

RALPH BERGENGREN.

"Button, Button, Who's Got the Button?"

"What a fuss over one little button! Now, I know where there are lots of buttons. Ragged blue ones down in the garden—bachelor's buttons, you know; shining yellow ones along the roadside—that's tansy; bushes of sweet white buttonballs by the lake! Yet those funny children keep asking, 'Who's got the button?' Buttons enough for everyone, I say!"

White Lilies

A LETTER from Auntie, inviting you all for a long day with her tomorrow," said Mother, one fine summer afternoon.

Joyce, Peggy, and Claude clustered round their mother with happy faces. They loved a day with Auntie, Uncle, Roger and Bessie.

"Oh," said Joyce, "now we shall be able to bring you some July lilies, Mother! You do love them so much!"

Next morning they had just finished breakfast, when "toot! toot!" sounded; Uncle, in his comfortable car, stopped at the door.

Three joyful children quickly got in, waving good-by to Mother. They were soon whirling away, reaching the open country in a short time. All too quickly they arrived at Auntie's house, where they were met by Auntie, Roger, and Bessie, the two latter taking them straight to the garden, ablaze with many colored blossoms.

In the Garden

The little visitors stood enchanted with the sight. Sweet peas, roses, carnations! but no July lilies.

"Never mind," said Joyce; "perhaps Auntie will let us have some sweet peas instead."

The motor horn scunded, the children ran to the front door, where they found Uncle with Auntie by his side, ready to drive them up to the Downs, "where we are going to have a jolly picnic," said Roger.

Again they were off, this time climbing up the white road leading to the wide Downs. Arrived at the top, they all dismounted, carried the lunch baskets under a large old tree, and were soon enjoying the meal, each recounting experiences since their last meeting.

"Now," said Auntie, as they packed up again, "Uncle and I are going to have a quiet read. You children can amuse yourselves."

The five children eagerly set off to explore. "Let's follow the road and see where it leads to," said Bessie. With sturdy feet the boys and girls went up the winding road.

Gorse abounded, blackberry bushes, too. Then the blue sea appeared, far away; villages lay below.

"Oh, look!" said Claude, "there's a funny little square castle sort of a house! I don't believe anyone lives in it. See, there's a stile. Let's get over it, and discover things."

Surrounded by thick blackberry bushes, with the little stile as the only entrance, stood the square little house. One by one the children clambered over the stile.

"Oh, some one lives there!" said Joyce, instantly turning back.

"Don't go!" said a voice.

The House and Its Occupants

Peeping through the bushes, they saw a lady and a little boy, sitting on a seat outside the little square house, feeding some white pigeons, while in front of them was a garden filled with July lilies.

Joyce clapped her hands. "Oh, you darlings. Wouldn't Mother love you!" she exclaimed.

The lady laughed. "Come inside," she said. Her face was so kind that the children felt they had gained a friend. "Billie and I have been alone since early morning," she said. "We shall be glad of your company."

The five children quickly told her of their day's doings. "What a tea party we can have all together," she cried. "Roger and Claude, could you not run down and bring your friends up here?"

The boys hurried away. Mrs. Bruce, their new friend, with Billie, Peggy, Joyce, and Bessie, brought out all necessaries from the tiny kitchen of the little house. By the time the car arrived with the rest of the party, all was ready.

Such a happy party it was, all gayly helping to give pleasure.

Mrs. Bruce told them that she had had the little square house on the Downs built as a summer house for Billie—her grandson—herself and others in which to spend long happy days.

When tea was over, Mrs. Bruce took a pair of scissors, called Joyce, walked to the garden of stately lilies, and cut a sheaf of the beautiful flowers for the little girl, who was so delighted that she could only say quietly: "Oh, thank you!"

Good-bys were said, invitations given for other days up at the little square house. The car, with a contented party within, glided down the hill. Auntie, Bessie, and R[illegible] were left at their home, where l[illegible]ches of sweet flowers had been picked in readiness for the three visitors, who carried them home rejoicin[illegible]. Most treasured of all was the sh[illegible] of July lilies!

Rapids I Have Run

RUNNING rapids is one of the most exciting sports in the world. And yet you hear people talk a lot more about surf-bathing, mountain climbing and other outdoor sports. Is that because it takes more skill and pluck to run a wild bit of water than to dive through the biggest waves or to crawl up the steepest crevasses? Or is it because a good rapid is not so easy to find? By a good rapid I mean one that is fierce enough to be worth while, yet not too big for the ordinary canoe to ride. I have run quite a lot of rapids in eastern Canada and will tell something about it.

The first rapid I remember running was not a rapid at all, only a riffle or baby rapid. It was on the lower reaches of the Nashwaak, a little stream in New Brunswick. I was sitting in the center of the canoe, while my big uncle was paddling. He is an expert canoist and, as he saw the riffle, he decided to pole up it and run down it. Well, it seemed a reckless thing to do, and I held on tightly to both gunwales. When it was all over, I decided that I liked it. A year or two later I returned there with a chum and ran the riffle "on my own." Then I began to look about for bigger game.

On the St. John River, eight miles above Fredericton, there are a lot of islands with swift shallow water between them. It is a great camping spot and my friends and I pitched our tents there summer after summer. For excitement we would run the chutes and riffles, pole up and run them again. Some of them were quite noisy and splashy, but as there were no rocks jutting up they demanded little skill. Now I was keen for adventure and longed for something worthy of my mettle.

The First Real Rapid

About this time my father decided to take Bobby and me on a long interesting canoe trip from the headwaters of the St. John, in Quebec, right down to the capital of New Brunswick. We traveled by train to Lake Temiscouata, explored the mouth of a river flowing into it, and then started on our long down-hill coast. First we paddled down the placid waters of the Madawaska River, until we came to the Little Falls at its mouth. Here was our first real rapid. The lumbermen had blown out a gap at one side of the fall, so that logs could go through, and thus had made a channel for canoes as well. We were told by the villagers that people usually portaged around the falls, but that they could be run. We meant to run them. When the eventful moment came, the bridge spanning the river high overhead was covered with villagers who had come out to see the fun. We approached the fall cautiously, snubbing with a pole and picking our course among the bowlders that strewed the course above. Then suddenly we bent to our paddles and shot forward, swung sharply to the left and made for the narrow gap. For a few seconds the rush of the current almost drove us sideways upon the rocky lip of the fall, but we slipped into the gap in time and went through like a cork volleying from a bottle. The spectators shouted; we shouted; the waves slapped into our faces; the canoe was a third full of water, and altogether it was a grand occasion. After we had landed below the fall and emptied out the water, we thought we would try the trick again—and we did. Then we said good-by to our noisy friends, the falls, and went on our course rejoicing.

From where the Madawaska empties into the St. John to within a few miles of Fredericton there is one continuous series of riffles, rapids, eddies and chutes. We soon had all the excitement of this kind we were looking for. One had to be alert all the time. Just when the river looked the smoothest, a series of ledges would appear right in the course and you had to dodge across to the other side of the river, in order to avoid them. At other places the bowlders seemed to block the channel until you were almost upon them, when suddenly a clear lane would open up and let you through with nothing more than a slight wetting. How expert we became, after a few days of this! We could tell at a glance whether the deepest water was on this side or on that, which was the most likely channel, whether there was enough water over a shoal to float the canoe, or if it were wise to attempt a narrow opening between two gnashing black teeth. Now and then we were forced to land and spy out our route from the shore. There was one place where we had to portage for half a mile. This was about Grand Falls, which are 40 or 50 feet high and a splendid sight.

The Great Moment of the Trip

Near the end of our journey we arrived at the Meductic Falls. This is a long stretch of roaring, tumbling, water, possible at certain seasons for canoes, but avoided by most small craft as too risky. Here we went ashore and examined the river carefully. The noise was so loud that we had to shout in each other's ears. Our plans laid, we returned, stepped into the canoe and shoved off. We held our breath as we came to the lip of the rapid, and then shot over. The ledges down the center were like gigantic ploughshares, ripping the surface open and turning it back upon us in the shape of high waves. We were compelled to go as close to these waves as we dared, on account of solitary bowlders in shore. Indeed, the channel was not over a dozen feet wide in spots and the steersman had his hands full to keep to it. Every few seconds a wave would surge over the side, wetting us to the skin. The noise was terrific. We seemed to fly rather than float. The rocks passed us like telegraph poles seen from a car window. Although we were not over three minutes running the rapid, Bobby guessed it was half an hour at least. But finally we arrived in the big surges at the foot, received a final splashing, and with a shout of exhileration floated out on quiet water—victorious!

That was by far the biggest rapid of the trip. Afterwards we poled up the Tobique and shot all its rough water on the return voyage. But, being a small river, the effect was not nearly so awe-inspiring. However, at one spot the currents carried us close to shore and under an overhanging tee, where Bobby, who was standing up, was jerked off and left kicking and laughing in mid air. At another spot we were shot straight into the bank with such violence that both polers went overboard into the shallows. But these little incidents help to make the game interesting. You never know what to expect next or exactly how you are going to meet it.

Recently I have added certain Quebec and Ontario rivers and their rapids to my list of conquests, but there remains one fine rapid that I have thought about for a long time, and that I hope to run before many moons are past. This is called the Deschenes. It is on the Ottawa River, a few miles above Ottawa, and few people have tried it. After I have run it I will tell you all about it. It ought to be exciting.

If you go a-camping this summer with an expert paddler, ask him to take you down a rapid, and see for yourself what jolly fun it is.

LLOYD ROBERTS.

The Little Black Lamb

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are twenty white lambs in the meadow at play
And one little black lamb, too;
Although he is younger and smaller than they,
He is leader in all that they do.

Behind him they race in the ruts straight and deep,
That by heavy farm wagons are made,
And they heed not the calls of the big mother sheep
To return and lie down in the shade.

Then over a ditch, and the moss-covered stump,
Where once stood a sycamore tree,
First the little black lamb, then the others will jump,
But none are as nimble as he.

He searches the meadows for young grass to eat,
And clover leaves as they unfold,
And treads on the daisies with little black feet,
And scatters the buttercups' gold.

Oh, little black lamb, full of mischief and glee,
You frolic the livelong day!
I wish you were mine, and could come home with me—
In the orchard what games we could play!

Certain Small Beginnings

THE grandest works of nature, and the most wonderful inventions of man, have all had small beginnings. Think of an acorn—if we saw one for the first time, should we dream that it could grow into a spreading forest tree? And yet from the acorns scattered on the ground, many hundred years ago, grew up those fine oak trees, without which the "wooden walls of old England"—as the ships were called before they were steel-plated—could not have been built, and England would not have remained so securely "set in the silver sea." There is in Kew Gardens, near London, a wonderful flagstaff. It is the lofty stem of a Douglas fir, 220 feet high, sent over from British Columbia, and it has gradually reared itself to its present magnificent height from a seed that fell into the ground over 400 years ago. After the long period of its silent life among the primeval forests of the West, it now looks down on a throng of holiday-makers and hears the chatter and clatter at the luncheon tables; and, if it has thoughts, it must feel strange amid its new surroundings, and perhaps a bit lonely separated so far from its ancient fir companions.

Let us turn now to the inventions and discoveries of men. Many of these had an unexpected beginning. We all know the tale of James Watt sitting by the fire as a boy and watching the steam raising the lid of the boiling kettle; we may throw him a thought of grateful memory, as we start for a holiday in some express train, behind one of our enormous modern locomotives. We know, also, of Newton, awakened to new ideas by seeing an apple fall to the ground, and how he afterwards wrote a famous work, showing that the power we call gravity affected the stars in their courses, and kept them to their appointed paths in the heavens.

The First Telescope

The tale about the first attempt at a telescope is, perhaps, not so well known. It is as follows: There was a Dutch spectacle-maker living at the close of the 16th-century, whose little daughter was with him one day when he was at work, and amused herself with looking through some of the lenses. Suddenly she called out excitedly: "O look, father, I can see the church steeple as if it was just in front of me." The spectacle-maker looked up and saw that she was holding up two lenses, one at some distance from the other. He left his work and went himself to have a sight of this wonderful steeple, and the result of his little girl's discovery was the first attempt at a telescope. The Dutchman constructed a rough toy instrument of two lenses, and the rumor soon spread of this strange toy which could bring distant things close; but the drawback to this Dutchman's primitive telescope was that objects seen through it appeared upside down. The news of it reached Galileo, the famous Italian astronomer of that time, and he is said to have sat up all night thinking out the rule for telescopic construction; and then he made an instrument for himself, with the help of a small organ pipe, his telescope having this advantage over the Dutchman's, that things were seen right side up when you looked through it. From these two impromptu telescopes were developed the gigantic mounted telescopes of the great observatories of today, the Lick and others.

Then we must not forget another story in connection with flying, or rather with the navigation of the air, which is of special interest to us just now.

The First Balloon

There was a Frenchman, named Montgolfier, who, noticing how the warm air rising from the fire held a paper bag suspended in the chimney, began to think that a bag filled with warm air would rise of itself. So he and his brother began experimenting on a small scale, by lighting a fire on a tray and holding a bag over it; and, sure enough, as it became filled with the fumes from the fire, it gradually expanded and then flew up toward the ceiling. But it soon fell, because it was separated from the fire; just then a neighbor came in, a woman who with much common sense said: "Why don't you tie the bag to the tray?" We do not know this woman's name, but it seems that to her we owe the first suggestion of a balloon. We are so accustomed to balloons that we can hardly realize the excitement when the Montgolfiers, having carried out their idea on a large scale, gave a public exhibition on a day in June, 1783. When the spectators arrived they saw only a wooden frame and huge folds of linen lying about, and they could not believe it when told that it would swell into a great globe, and mount to the sky. But they were soon filled with astonishment, for the brothers lit their fire, the machine swelled till it was over 100 feet in circumference, the ropes that held it were loosened, and in 10 minutes it was up among the clouds. It was some time before a human being ventured to go up in a balloon and "leave the earth entirely."

The Ambition to Fly

What man has not yet been able to accomplish is to manufacture wings, so that we could each fly like a bird, but it has not been from lack of effort. The ambition to fly is one of the oldest among us. Some hundred years B. C., a Greek made a wooden bird, which by some mechanical means could fly; but, when it fell, it could not rise again. Many attempts have been made to construct artificial wings, and some men have been so far successful that they have flown down to the ground from a height.

It is not safe now-a-days, to say that anything is impossible, and there was once an old gentleman who said he was sure that we should one day be calling for our wings as naturally as we now call for our boots.

EDUCATIONAL

Foreign Students Throng Vienna

VIENNA'S College of World Commerce, the outcome of a modest export academy founded 23 years ago, has achieved great success during the three years of its larger existence. The number of students has increased each year, and what is somewhat remarkable, the majority of them are foreigners. In 1920-21 there were 2436 students, including 1717 foreigners, and in the present session of 1921-22, 3439 students, of whom no less than 2425 come from abroad.

The college owes its origin to a small export academy established in 1898 for giving special training in every branch of commerce connected with the export trade. There were 43 students in the first year. The academy proved to be of such value to Austria's exporting industries that 20 years later it was given official recognition as a College of World Commerce.

To Make Practical Workers

From the very outset particular pains were taken to make the students practical workers, and not mere theorists without any knowledge of world conditions. The most modern methods of instruction are employed and the college is under the supervision of business men and is kept in touch with the leading industrial and commercial circles in Austria. In the curriculum special attention is paid to the teaching of foreign languages. Students are also instructed in all the classes of exports from Austria, including raw materials, semi-manufactured and finished products. They are made familiar with all the processes of manufacture, so that they have a thorough knowledge of the real value of the export articles. To some extent the college is doing the work formerly carried out by the excellent Consular Academy, which the present small Republic of Austria is no longer able to maintain.

The large number of students is not only a proof that the college has attained the first rank among commercial educational institutions in Austria, but also that it has made its importance felt abroad. Every opportunity is given the students for entering upon successful commercial careers both at home and abroad, and further through the large number of foreign students has become a most useful factor in bringing about closer relations between Austria and outside countries.

Fees Kept Down

The tuition fees have been kept down to the lowest possible figures. Austrian students pay 10,000 crowns a semester, and foreigners pay 50,000 crowns—about $6 at the present rate of exchange. If as is said, the college benefits indirectly from the number of foreign students, it is no less certain that these benefit to an even greater degree. It would be impossible for them to get such a thoroughly efficient course of commercial education in any other country for such small fee. Austria's technical and commercial schools have long enjoyed a high reputation abroad. The Vienna Technical School, a branch of the university, is known as one of the very best schools in Europe. Its graduates have never found any difficulty in getting remunerative employment. Unfortunately such employment has too often been in Germany, where the opportunities for advancement are much more numerous. German industry has had the advantage of getting highly trained engineers and commercial students without having expended any money on their education.

Austria on the other hand has employed the most capable instructors with the best educational equipment, in training young men, the most promising of whom take their knowledge gained at so great expense to their own country, and use it for the benefit of some foreign and not infrequently even competitive industry.

Library Distribution of Reading Courses

By CARL H. MILAM
Secretary of the American Library Association

For men and women who want to educate themselves, the American Library Association is publishing reading courses on various subjects.

Librarians and teachers know that in every community there are men and women who want to study seriously. With some, it is a desire for more education in their vocation, a desire to prepare for the job higher up, which the correspondence schools, and in recent years the public schools and colleges, are stimulating. With others, it is a longing for education for its own sake. It may be that they left school early and have never had an opportunity to return, or, in some instances, it is a case of "the more you have the more you want"; there is a realization that the man who lets his education cease, even after a college course, is not an educated man; there is the urge for a continuing education.

People of this sort have always been drawn to libraries; and always libraries have encouraged them. But public libraries, especially in the cities, are busy places. The assistant at the lending desk, with a large line waiting, finds it possible to give very little time to any one person. Even in the reference rooms the librarians usually have much more than they can attend to with thorough satisfaction to themselves, however pleased the reader may be with their efforts.

Need of Specialists Help

The result is that many a would-be student goes to his library in one of his ambitious moments and asks, perhaps timidly, for some suggestions; the assistant, looking at the waiting line out of the corner of her eye, hastens with the inquirer to the open shelves, points to the shelf which holds the books on the subject, and hurries back to her counter, calling over her shoulder that he is to let her know if he doesn't find what he wants. But he doesn't know what he wants. Perhaps the two or three books on the subject which he knows about are out. The others look too elementary or too advanced, or too special. What he needs is the personal advice and encouragement of a specialist in the subject. When libraries are provided with two or three times as much money as the best now receive, that sort of service will be possible. It is already offered in some measure in all large libraries.

To meet the needs of the busy libraries which are not able to offer the services of specialists in all fields—and that means all libraries—the American Library Association is publishing these courses. They are more than lists. Each course is prepared by a specialist. When the librarian places it in the hands of an inquirer she will be giving that inquirer the same advice he would get in a half-hour's personal talk with one of the leading specialists in that subject. It will tell the student which book to read and in what order the others should follow.

So far only two courses have been published, one on journalism by a dean of a university school of journalism and one on accounting by a university professor and writer of books on accounting. Others will follow gradually. The course on journalism is a four-page leaflet, recommending 10 books; that on accounting is an eight-page pamphlet, recommending eight books.

For Educational Purposes Only

The courses are published for distribution through libraries, book stores, and various organizations. They are issued for educational purposes, and sold at nominal prices, with no intention of making them earn a profit—for the American Library Association is a professional and educational, not a commercial, organization.

The American Library Association recommends that libraries keep a supply of these courses on hand to be given out to persons interested in the subjects covered; and that they be mailed to persons known to be interested, and distributed at meetings where these subjects are being discussed. The courses are not copyrighted, and both newspapers and magazines are urged to reprint, with or without credit. It is thought that many of the courses will be appropriate for use by college and special libraries as well as by public libraries.

The growing demand for adult education is one of the significant educational movements of the present time. The encouragement of systematic reading, of following definite courses of reading, is one of the library's contributions to this movement.

Kindergarten Seen as Fulfilling the Hopes and Ideals of Froebel

ACCUMULATING evidence of the fulfillment of Froebel's hope was the strongest impression received by a visitor to Miss Lucy Wheelock's Kindergarten Training School during the recent convention of the National Education Association in Boston. Froebel, after he had finally established the infant part of his huge scheme of educative social service, amid dire persecution, both political and clerical, said that he "left his work to be completed by the liberty-loving people of America."

A strong tendency to maintain the true democratic character of Froebel's philosophy, the visitor found not only in the work of the training school, but also in the attitude of kindergarten leaders addressing the convention, and still further substantiated, as never before, by the entire body of speakers before the National Education Association.

"Now," said Lucy Wheelock, a tiny, gentle woman with radiant face and snowy hair, as she seated her visitor and herself before a cozy grate fire in the library, on a chilly, rainy afternoon, "we are just where we want to be in the educational world. The kindergarten profession is the strongest organized among educators, numbering 23,000 as the American share in the International Kindergarten Union, wth headquarters at New York. We have investigated and tried out many educational innovations and I feel the kindergarten has been helped, not hindered, by the contact. We find the very large practice materials better adapted to children older than the kindergarten age."

Love of Small Playthings

Asked if she believed it to be characteristic of the small child to love and to seek small playthings, either shop or homemade, or to collect and arrange small stones, shells or seeds, Miss Wheelock replied, "Yes, yes, and Froebel responded to this natural choice of the little child by supplying him with small gift toys and hand work materials of the kindergarten and tiny furniture that greatly delights his heart. That extremists have burdened the kindergarten child with a complexity of minute hand work and gift sequences is not the fault of Froebel, but the abuse of his ideas.

"I feel the greatest contribution Froebel made to the educational world is the fine spirit of awakened social responsibility in both the child and in his community wherever the kindergarten goes."

In closing this pleasant interview, Miss Wheelock said, "Now, we must keep the strong position we have gained for the kindergarten, and not be swept off our feet by the rush of modern-materialistic innovations."

Lucy Wheelock is a native of Vermont, but has spent her life in Boston since she was 17. While preparing for college at Chauncy Hall, a one-time important institution in Copley Square, she chanced into a kindergarten and was so touched by the reverent singing by the children of their morning hymns and by their enthusiasm for games reproducing industries of the blacksmith, the carpenter and others, that then and there a college career was exchanged for discipleship of Froebel's tender and practical philosophy of social service.

Miss Wheelock's Accomplishment

A philosophy that makes the school a wise and kind interpreter of community life surrounding the child, and prepares him, or rather starts his preparation, for intelligent participation in that life.

For years Miss Wheelock taught little children and then founded a training class on Newbury Street, near Franklin Square. In 1889 her school moved into its present beautiful home of four stories, at 100 Riverway, facing Boston's natural park, the Fenway. Its graduating class this year numbered 104 able young women.

Before leaving the training school to participate in sessions of the National Education Association, Julia Wade Abbot of the Federal Bureau of Education at Washington, D. C., chatted a moment with the visitor on the trend of kindergarten work throughout the states.

Miss Abbot is a tall, stately person of much college dignity, delightfully modified by a radiant enthusiasm for her favorite subject, the kindergarten. She was formerly supervisor of kindergartens in Minneapolis, Minn.

Miss Abbot declared vigorously: "The kindergarten is by no means diminishing its influence in the educational world; rather, it is growing by leaps and bounds." As evidence of her viewpoint, she cited a recent State campaign for increased kindergartens in Wisconsin.

Miss Abbot Sees Progress

She admitted that the kindergarten, for a period, suffered decreased support, which she attributed largely to war stringency that was felt universally. Then she cited several modern kindergartens of exceptional success among which are the well-known schools of Trenton, N. J.; Louisville, Ky.; Kansas City, Mo.; Duluth, Minn., and Kalamazoo, Mich, besides those of the larger cities of the east and west coast, where the kindergarten has long enjoyed substantial support.

When asked if she considered any of the modern so-called school innovations had been at all influenced by the kindergarten, she spoke of the project method of interesting the grade school child in making investigation of subjects of geography, history, etc., for himself in out-of-school observations, just as the kindergarten group of little ones have long been accustomed to do, by going out to observe plant and animal life in their communities and visiting neighboring industries, and returning to kindergarten to reproduce their observations in colors, clay and blocks and dramatizing in game forms, sometimes wholly original.

With much interest, Miss Abbot explained how the junior high school is working down through the grades and the kindergarten working upward with the same illuminating thought, leavening and invigorating the entire system of schooling. This she recounted as evidence that school people are waking up to the fact that the kindergarten is not a philanthropy, good only for slum children, but a laboratory accomplishing real achievements in child study for all classes and ages of children.

Faith in Kindergarten's Future

Much the same viewpoint was expressed to the visitor by Luella A. Palmer, supervisor of kindergartens in New York City, as she sat in her room at the Wheelock Training School. Miss Palmer is a motherly type of teacher as might be expected for the long years she has mothered babes of all nations, gathered about New York Harbor.

In response to the query if she was the supervisor to whom New York was indebted for saving the kindergartens from "budget-scissors," Miss Palmer replied with much surprise, "No, indeed. New York kindergartens have never been threatened for lack of money or other support. That is a rumor without any foundation for our city superintendents have always favored the kindergarten. Whenever new school buildings go up I am consulted on the best manner to use the kindergarten share of school funds and we now have 891 kindergartens."

With pleasant reflections, Miss Palmer expressed her deep faith in the future for the kindergarten for the most illuminating help in dark race problems besetting us, and said, "The kindergarten teacher is the democratic friend of her children's families, and a frequent visitor at their homes where she and the little ones bring right ideas about American ideals that interest the parents in coming to the schools and learning to speak our language and appreciate the true character of their adopted country that counteract undesirable impressions gained elsewhere."

Payson Smith, Massachusetts commissioner of education, said at the kindergarten luncheon, "I value the kindergarten for its radiance of the good things of life that it sheds upon the barren struggle for material facts and possessions. It builds character, the most important function of education, and should stress of finance make trimming of any school department necessary, I shall cut everything before music and the kindergartens goes, and of the two I would spare the kindergarten."

Democratic

John F. Beveredge, superintendent of Omaha's schools, among other things, said, "I have lent my support to the kindergarten for the reason of its socializing influence upon the entire school system. It was the first department of our public school, founded for the maintenance of a democratic government, to treat its pupils democratically. It is influencing all the grades to a better knowledge of how the school can and should prepare its students for practical participation in the interests of their social environment by the school, itself, becoming a vigorous social factor in the community."

The following has been announced by Miss Abbot of the federal bureau:

The statistics for 1918-20 have just been compiled. It will be recalled that the 1916-18 figures showed that the kindergarten about held its own during the years of the war. It is gratifying to learn that the latest statistics show an increase of 37,811 children enrolled in kindergartens during the past two years. This gain is distributed over 31 states. California leads, with an increased enrollment of 7296 children, New Jersey is second with 4313. There has been an increase of 9246 children enrolled in 255 new kindergartens in 189 towns under 2500 in 22 states. Michigan reports 35 new kindergartens, Nebraska reports 32, Minnesota 26 and Kansas 14.

Miss Julia Wade Abbot
Kindergarten Specialist of the United States Bureau of Education

Miss Lucy Wheelock
Head of Wheelock Kindergarten Training School

Yale's Service to State

With its summer school conducted under the auspices of the State Board of Education and attended almost exclusively by teachers, Yale has the opportunity to be of special service to all Connecticut. Approximately 1000 teachers have been enrolled in the courses. Another summer session proving especially attractive this year to those actively engaged in school work is the one at Pennsylvania State College. Here there are 2600 in attendance, of whom more than 2000 are women teachers of the State. The other 600 are war veterans and regular college students, striving either to catch up with their classes or to gain enough credits to enable them to graduate a year sooner than would ordinarily be the case.

In preparation for an expected trade development, Canada has enlisted the services of McGill and Toronto, two of its leading universities. Next year there will be established at the institutions short courses for the training of export managers. The teachers will be provided by the Dominion Government and subjects to be considered will include selling methods and economic geography. There will also be an extended study of foreign tariffs.

Find Ways to Keep Freshmen Interested

Lafayette, Ind.
Special Correspondence

RESULTS of inquiry as to the most satisfactory methods of keeping freshmen interested in their work, undertaken at Purdue University, were reported to the thirtieth annual convention of the Society for Promotion of Engineering Education, which recently met here.

It has been found at Purdue, it was reported, that the student who becomes interested in the problems given him during his first year at school nearly always improves during the next three years, while the freshman laggard seldom does better work later. The interest of the freshman student, according to the conclusions drawn at Purdue, can be greatly stimulated if he is introduced early in his school work to problems which appeal to actual situations calling for solutions directed toward a definite goal.

"These problems should be designed to train the student so that he can think clearly, act quickly, analyze carefully and calculate accurately," said Professor Potter, who read the report. "A course of this type should also afford the freshman student an opportunity to become acquainted with the best trained and most experienced engineering teachers. We have found that such a type of instruction accomplishes the following results:

"1. It interests the student in engineering.

"2. It teaches him the correct analysis of simple engineering problems and familiarizes him with engineering materials and machinery.

"3. He becomes acquainted with a larger number of instructors and feels free to ask their advice.

"4. Contact with engineering problems during the freshman year has some motivating value, although this is not as great as we expected.

Inspection Trips

"The engineering instruction for freshmen at Purdue includes general lectures, inspection trips and simple engineering problems. Twenty-seven problems, which involved eight inspection trips and five general lectures, were included in the courses for the last year. This course was entirely self contained and required three hours a week."

Dean Charles E. Chadsey, head of the College of Education at the University of Illinois, urged instructors to heed the danger of losing themselves in the ramifications of subject matter without due consideration of the student.

"The teacher who has profited by a systematic course of technic should have become conscious of the necessity of organizing the work from day to day," said Dean Chadsey. "He should have learned that there is suh a thing as real economy in classroom activity and that there is such a thing as a waste of time on the part of the instructors as well as the students. He should learn that there is a great waste in classroom work on account of an unwise adjustment of that work to the capacities of the students. He should learn that the effective teacher can never afford to be either an extreme formalist or extremely idealist in his attitude toward his work.

Commendation of Students

"One of the important functions of education is to develop, on the part of the student, power to do independent work. A teacher who uses the proper technique of organizing his work with this end in view and striving for the development of such an attitude and power on the part of the student that the teacher himself becomes practically unnecessary. Nor can I emphasize too strongly the idea that the instructor must have a genuine personality, genuine sympathy and desire to assist the student and not have the harsh, sarcastic, critical point of view which so many seem to feel the badge of individual ability. The instructor who seldom finds anything in the work of his students which is worthy of commendation is practically admitting that he is no real teacher and that he himself is failing to secure that type of co-operation which the trained teacher seldom has great difficulty in securing."

Limiting Attendance Opposed by Kinley

URBANA, Ill.—"No man has any right under a government like ours to undertake to determine that only a few shall be permitted to get an education of higher grade. In a democracy the only proper course is to keep proper standards and welcome all who can meet them," says Dr. David Kinley, president of the University of Illinois.

"Attendance at the University of Illinois has increased in the last few years by leaps and bounds, crowding our buildings, burdening the teaching staff and raising important questions of administration and education. Among those questions is one that is now being widely discussed, whether attendance at an institution like this should not be limited. Some propose that the students shall be 'distributed' among other institutions, especially the students of the first two years. Complaint is made that numbers have become an ambition and that the number of those seeking a higher education is far in excess of the number which should so be educated. I do not myself sympathize with these views or join in these complaints.

"Certainly the people who are sending their children to be educated will furnish the means to provide that education. I have no fear about the administrative difficulties any more than I have about teaching difficulties on account of the increasing attendance at the University of Illinois, provided always the people supply adequate means to do the work. A larger number means simply a more divided and complex organization. If we have adequate means to divide the larger organization into a sufficient number of units, each small enough for proper teaching and with proper accommodations, I do not see why we cannot handle a thousand such units as successfully as a hundred. Therefore, as far as I have anything to say about the future policy of the University of Illinois, it will be along the line of maintaining its standards and welcoming to its doors all those who can meet those standards, up to the limit of the means which their fathers and mothers are willing to supply through the Legislature."

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

"Le bon papa" Corot Opens a Window and There Is Peace

New York, July 15

WHEN the marching rounds of the daily day seem vain repetition and even the chosen labors lose their zest; when the cross fire of petty problems seems unending and a staleness touches even gains achieved, we have, all of us, I think, our devices of escape. To one, a friend with a sense of humor, which is, after all, but a sense of proportion; to another, a book of voyaging wherein to gain new perspectives; to a third, a resurrection from the closet shelf of an album of reminiscent snapshots or travel post cards.

I have one friend, caught unwillingly in the straight and narrow trafficking of a prim New England community, whose fretted imagination sends him clambering regularly to a hill-top pasture land, high above the town. Only a few shingled roofs and a steeple or two appear above the thick foliage of maples and elms which arbor the streets, and over these the eyes pass easily to the successive ranges of the encompasing mountains, each range a lighter blue in tone, until the last blends with the sky itself and signals infinity. Here, seated on the ground, with his back against a tumbling, lichen-covered stone wall, under a stunted apple tree that seems to have used its strength in climbing so far, his thoughts are freed. Here he finds something of vision against his days of exacting contacts.

But he likes to go there best, he tells me, when at night a wet fog comes rolling in through the gap in the little hills which cup the town on three sides. Then there is created the perfect illusion of a seaport harbor. The evenly spaced street lamps on the hill road circling round the town are the lights of the water front. Lower, and blurred by the mist, the scattered, yellow gleams disclosed by the foliage mark vessels at anchor. And the muffled voices of the river passing over the dam simulates the inarticulate roar of dock machinery loading and discharging cargo. On one such an evening I have mounted the hill with him and the deception was startling. The air seemed salt.

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But to the city dweller the hills are not so accessible, and even if his city be a seaport, in these days of high buildings and developed water fronts the harbor is never in his thoughts. Even if he remembers and seeks it out down banging, crowded streets where loaded trucks jostle over the cobbles and the odors have nothing of the cleanness of the sea, it proves a grim and sluggish thing guarded by barred piers and sailed by jammed suburban ferries—floating segments of the strictured city he is fleeing.

But hills and harbors are not the only roads to freedom. For me, when there is wearfness of routine and the city's buildings wall out the world, there is a picture in the Metropolitan Museum. It is one of the smallest of the paintings and most visitors to the picture-packed galleries, no doubt, pass it by with but a barren glance. Yet for me it is an open window in a room of painted squares of canvas.

It is by Corot, this little painting, though you might not name it so at once if your eye did not catch the lettered gold label. For it is more soldily, more richly painted than Corot's better-known glades and nymphs. But if it has less of sheer poetry than these it has more of warm, human sympathy.

The scene is a simple one, the yard of a wheelwright's shop on the bank of the Seine, in the soft light of early evening, "between dog and wolf," as the French put it. In the yard, indistinct in the gathering dusk, two workmen bend over what may be a great wheel in the making. Within an open shed leaning against the red brick shop on the right is another dimly seen figure. In the background, on the path to the river, where dark trees arch the opening, a fourth with two slender poles upon his shoulder, is silhouetted against the pearl gray light, soft yet strangely luminous, of the after-sunset sky.

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How lovingly the details of the homely scene have been brushed in. With what gentle magic the contentment of ordered days is suggested. How wonderfully it breathes the peace of the day's end, when sounds become hushed and a benign quiet flows over the land. A simple canvas, simply painted, yet it has caught in its somber colors the warmth of shadowed jewels and in its thought the serenity of answered prayer.

It is true that I can bring to that painting many pleasant associations. For I have lived on the banks of the Seine, amidst such humble scenes as this, and the peaceful days of that sojourning, coming between the busy, excited university years and the busier, more exacting years of professional work, formed what I call a "happy island" in my life. Most of us, I think, have had some such happy island to which to look back gratefully.

But these associations of other days do not for me give the value to the Corot painting. They but make me more attentive to its message. And that message is peace, the peace of life simply lived, of the beauty of everyday things, or unlabored tasks winning the balm of eventide rest. It is a message for all who pause and let it speak.

And is it a small thing that an artist should so perpetuate his own quiet exaltation of spirit that all who come, through all the after years, may receive. Such serenity of mind as must have been "le bon papa" Corot's when he painted it is not easily attained. Such technical craftsmanship as this demanded years of patient labor. Indeed, such a profession is the painter's that there must be, above all else, self-sacrifice.

So from self-sacrifice, and strength, and love, and aspiration comes a message for all time. Of such is painting. Of such is Art.

G. S. L.

This Year's Art in Berlin

Berlin, June 30
Special Correspondence

TWO of the largest art shows open in Berlin are the Academy of Arts, held in its flat-faced gallery on the Pariser Platz, and the Great Berlin Art Exhibition, housed in a gloomy range of rooms at the back of the Lehrte Railway Station. These two fairly sum up the chief tendencies in post-war German art.

Noteworthy exhibitions have sent in work to them from the four quarters of Germany. Post-impressionists of the Dusseldorf Art Brotherhood or the Young Rhinelanders fling their cubical paint-pots in the faces of neo-impressionists and painstaking naturalists from Munich, whose master is the smooth-brushed Hans Thoma; at the Academy of Arts the eccentricities of Louis Corinth are challenged by the broad sanity of Max Liebermann; and while one room twitters at the Great Berlin Exhibition with the art of the Christmas Number, in the next the cubists and futurists of the November Group play their jazz band.

The November Group is not content to express itself only in paint. It also issues a little guidebook. All over Europe I buy these little brochures, in the hope of one day interpreting a cubist picture without their help; but this one is, like all the rest, almost as dark to me as the paintings it would interpret. Hopefully I halt before a canvas lined with bright, oblong blocks of color in washes of tempera most admirably flat; I admire quite honestly the craftsmanship behind this flatness; then, wondering why one of the blocks runs up toward half a Norman arch, I finger the catalogue, to find I am looking at a portrait of Johann Sebastian Bach.

I try the brochure. "This study," booms that guide, "expresses the musical equilibrium of the constructive composer. Grateful admiration suggests the use of Bach's name as a hint at the path which led to the creation of the picture." Near by hangs "The Commander-in-Chief," caricaturing the human face, but glorified by the guidebook into "a summary of the rhythmic as symbol." To me it looks like a jigsaw puzzle still unsolved. In the name of Velásquez, Rembrandt and Reynolds, Whistler, Brangwyn and Sargent, is this art?

One good thing post-war Germany owes to these art radicalists of hers—a greater purity in color. With disappointingly few exceptions, the artists of the orthodox schools are still diligent in the study of mothers knitting, young girls gazing at flowers, peasants driving cows home to milk; but gradually, very gradually, most of them have learned from their heretic brethren during the last few years to handle color much more cleanly and gayly and boldly. Where there is no vision, and I see none today in German art, it is greatly to the good that there should be at least clearer sight.

Pluck must be saluted. To German artists the price of paints, brushes and a canvas is appalling. Yet they paint on. Then the cost of travel, travel, with its interplay of ideas, is beyond them. Trivial subject pictures of German life, landscapes labeled "Winter Day in Silesia," "Autumn Evening in Holstein," but wholly wanting in a sense of the spirit of place, may perhaps be traceable to familiarity's having blunted keenness of vision. Always I feel that I must reckon with economics before summing up against Germany.

Nevertheless, the verdict does go against her. These two exhibitions, though they give important evidence, are not the only witnesses to her present lack of art artistic purposes. In her artistic life she hovers today between the sagebrush of mediocrity and the thickets of bewilderment; she has no new man painting greatly; such among her older men as approach greatness are painting nothing new.

I spoke of "noteworthy exhibitors." That veteran, Max Liebermann, is easily chief. His "Man in Leather," a three-quarter length of some young motorist, is tense with youth and speed and courage. Second to him my judgment would rank Hans Hermann. (Hermann, too, is no longer young.) I know Holland the better for a sight of his "Dune on the North Sea," a tiny canvas whereon a group of peasants struggle eternally forward against wind and drifting sand. These futurists who consciously aim at placing the spectator within the picture, might do worse than study Hermann. Look for a moment at his Holland, and you are there.

But two veterans do not make any army. At best these two can only hold the pass for beauty till the younger men come up. I have looked over acres of German canvases, but I do not see them coming.

M. L. R.

Hans Heysen and the Australian Gum Tree

MELBOURNE, Vic., May 26 (Special Correspondence)—Hans Heysen is not a native Australian. He came here when he was 6 years old from Germany, settling with his parents in Adelaide, South Australia, in which state he has always lived.

Although Heysen might well be classified among the younger school of Australian artists, yet his work is of such outstanding value and importance that he has many claims to be ranked as a pioneer. Undoubtedly a man of genius, Heysen has brought home to the Australian public more vividly than perhaps any other Australian artist the beauty of her most widespread tree—the gum.

American forests possess trees which, like the European woods, shed their leaves in winter. Australia's gum tree never sheds its leaves. It is the same, year in, year out. It is the most conspicuous feature of the countryside, the keynote of the landscape; yet with a few exceptions, such as McCubbin, Streeton, etc., Heysen, flourishing in the twentieth century after this country had developed some 80 years, was apparently the first man to appreciate and to depict in all its quiet beauty this Australian national tree.

Hans Heysen, like many another artist, passed through an impecunious boyhood and manhood. He lived in a city where the methods of art instruction were, to say the least of it, antiquated and remote from the scools of training in the art centers of the world. He managed, however, to attract a certain amount of attention with his early studies. These, by the way, were sold through the medium of a friendly shopkeeper, who retailed them to his clients. R. Barr-Smith, a prominent citizen of Adelaide, was so struck by these sketches of Heysen, that he paid for his tuition for a year at the School of Design, Adelaide. This was at night, of course; in the day Heysen worked for dealers, selling his pictures at a price so incredibly low that he barely managed to scrape together the wherewithal for his livelihood.

Heysen, however, was not to continue long in these drab circumstances. Attracted by the promise the young man displayed, four leading Adelaide citizens clubbed together and furnished Heysen with sufficient money to go away to Europe and study. Hence 1899 saw him in Paris at Julien's Academy. For three years he remained in Paris, studying hard; then he wandered, knapsack on back, about the older cities of Europe. He returned to Australia early in the new century. The period of his return was a fortunate one for him; for the appalling lack of interest which until then had been the public's reception of the Australian artist was gradually beginning to dispel, and people, particularly those who had the money to purchase pictures, were beginning to take an interest in Australian paintings.

This interest seems to have come to a head in the city of Melbourne. Here, at any rate, Heysen held his first successful Australian Exhibition, realizing some £700. Since that period the career, financially and artistically, of this outstanding Australian painter has been one of uninterrupted success. Although Hans Heysen must be one of the wealthiest of Australian painters, yet his paintings show that financial encouragement has not by any means signified a depreciation in his work. The last show he held in Melbourne, at the Fine Art Galleries at the close of last year, was one of the most remarkable landscape exhibitions ever held in this city. His magnificent portrayal of the Australian white gum will forever find its place in the art history of this country.

The Australian art critic, Lionel Lindsay, in his review of Mr. Heysen's work, says:

"In all Australia there is nothing quite so fine. I consider Mr. Heysen's mastery of the tree as the greatest contribution to Australian landscape art. What Streeton won for Australian atmosphere and color, Heysen has won for her essential forms, and through his art we own a larger familiarity with our native land. It is his peculiar glory to have created the image of the gum. He has done for its form and character what Theodore Rousseau did for the European oak and, whatever else he may paint, this will distinguish his work for all time."

Finally, Heysen is still a comparatively young man. The quiet, tranquil existence he leads in close and constant intimacy with nature at his little village of Hahdorf, Adelaide, South Australia, will probably cause him to produce still further developments in his virile and fascinating art.

A. McC.

"Manchu Woman," by Iacovleff

The Iacovleff Exhibit in Chicago

Chicago, July 12
Special Correspondence

AS A novelty of the summer, to draw the visitor and to excite his wonder of the mysteries of making pictures, is the exhibition of paintings, water colors and drawings by Alexandre Evguenievitch Iacovleff at the Chicago Art Institute. As the name implies, the artist is Russian-born, and having studied at the Academy of Fine Arts under Kardovsky in Petrograd, in 1913 the traveling scholarship was given him which took him to Italy and to Spain. Four years later, in 1917, when he was free from duty in the army, he asked to be sent to China as a pensioner of the Academy of Fine Arts. As the story goes, with an imagination stimulated by Italian landscape, and a technique influenced by the intense realism of the fourteenth century masters and the strange vigor of El Greco in Spain, he arrived in Peking to be absorbed under the fascination of strange peoples of the Orient.

As a critic has said, "His studio became the immense Asiatic city, filled with the smoke of incense and gristle, brimming with a thousand clamors and noises." The peculiar atmospheric and color effects in northern China in winter impressed him, and in the Chinese theater and the pageant of life, he saw the marvelous. When his paintings were shown in Paris and in London in 1920, after three years in China, the public viewed them with deep interest. "His works," reports the Art Institute Bulletin, "shows a reaction against the modern movements in art represented by impressionism and by some phases of post-impressionism, also by the Mir Isskousstva of his native land."

Taking a sweeping review of the gallery, the most important in the series opened for the summer, the viewer of many exhibitions, without looking for obscure causes, dares to believe that Iacovleff, in common with many enthusiastic students of art and life, reflects the influences around him rather than interprets them, and in the future, when he has assimilated impressions and gained personal freedom in the technique practiced in these experimental years, the world will receive a message quite different from the content of the collection which has its particular attractions objectively.

In the 14 paintings in oils the artist illustrates phases of China and Japan that catch his fancy. There are no repetitions of the same theme. Opposite the doorway hangs a large picture, a landscape background suggesting early Italian masters, and against this conspicuously arranged are certain personages. "Portraits—Bort-Cros" is the title. The lower right hand figure is said to be Iacovleff himself, "bearded and cameo profiled," as Mr. Harshe of the Art Institute describes him in the foreword to the catalogue. From these portraits reminiscent of modern Europe it is interesting to turn to his portraits of Oriental types, which he models with the care of a sculptor and then casts in bronze. The drawings continue the variety of figure subjects: "Chinese Merchant," "Mongolian Princess," "Sibyl," "Mademoiselle Sa-Yintou," "My 'Boy' Liou," and studies really remarkable in drawing, for modeling the head, and so well finished that the final touches show an art in technique most unusual.

The portrait of a "Chinese Woman" has that rare quality belonging to portraits of madonnas and saints by the early Italians. The head is well considered in its construction. The process of elimination of the non-essential has left something ideally beautiful. As a contrast is the portrait of "A Manchu Woman," her cheeks rouged in scarlet patches, her darkened eyebrows arching a chalky face, her head-dress adorned with an artificial chrysanthemum, and her embroidered costume a witness of the needle arts, while at her back are the throngs of a confusing city street teeming with all sorts and conditions of humanity. The painting of the "Chinese Woman" reveals a master hand and understanding, while the hasty modernist concerned with appearances, made the most of the "Manchu Woman" and her costume.

"Soochow in Moonlight" is an adventure with spectral appearances. There is an uncertainty in the stability of the native houses reflected in the canal. The rules of perspective falter. But that does not matter. The atmosphere, ghostly, and elusive, casts its spell upon the arched bridge and the mysteries beyond. Boats are many. The sampans are poled down stream, while all about the night life of Soochow continues on its accustomed way.

The water colors exhibit an artist interested in his fellow men—those of the furnaces at "Omori, Japan," "Wrestlers in Mongolia," "No Dances, Tokyo," and a scene "In a Mongolian Tent—Man and Wife," the latter standing humbly back of her gigantic lord. At Obo in Mongolia, Tartar horsemen are in full gallop. There are scenes with fishermen and miners and intimate notes of folk life.

Director Harshe of the Art Institute, in his enthusiasm for the vigor of draftsmanship and the artist's power to grasp the spirit of occasion, wrote of his impression in the gallery saying: "It is an Oriental Comédie Humaine which he has analyzed and synthetically spread before us. A kneeling llama wears a ceremonial headdress like a Templar's plume. The melancholy, itinerant food-vender stands stripped to the waist behind his rice-molds and blue-patterned sauce bowls. In the background coolies labor in the paddy-fields and irrigate the terraces with primitive bucket-levers. Spectral Soochow glows in the moonlight. Her ghostly arched bridges and sampans poled by chanting boatmen appear. Sympathetic houses huddle together like aged gossips, a seller of second-hand furniture is on a stone khan—his combined bed and table, musicians, marionettes, a No dance, Bugaku masks, a forge, a Manchu princess with hair like a buffalo's horns, herds of camels, Tartar horsemen in full gallop, a window with dwarf pine trees—all these are in the vision. In a Chinese theater two actors with frightful masks are in a furious combat." And so on.

A painting such as "Seaweed Fishers from Oshima Island" has a certain strength. In "Marionettes" and other studies one feels that the artist is devoted to still life. "A Woman With Masks" is European in its inheritance, the woman garbed in a stiff dress of western Europe holding the strange masks in each hand. But turn from this to the concentrated misery of "In the Café de la Rotonde." Here Iacovleff is supreme as a Zola on canvas.

Fifty drawings and paintings present the outlook of an unusual genius. Iacovleff is a man of ability. Latest among the Russians who have been here, he stands alone with his presentments of the Oriental as it is in China and Japan. Verestchagin of a quarter of a century ago, while Russian in his birth, spoke in a world language of art in his paintings, declaring against war. Ilya, cultured with the refinement of Europe, gave us little of the temper of the Slav.

Leon Bakst's drawings for costumes of the ballet and grand opera really brought about a revolution in color combinations. The barbaric splendor of his art gave fresh life to colorists, and his influence is still with us. Boris Anisfeld, who came a few years ago, brought still more color, a passion and a wealth of beauty such as was unknown in design. Natalia Goncharova and Larionov, who were at the Arts Club this winter, represented an originality in composition at variance with all rules of conservatives. And yet one more, Nicolas Roerich, the painter whose mind lived in bygone days and whose brush played with the primitive in design, came from Russia to create a sensation and bid us think of legends of the past.

Russia of many peoples has given the world these strange flowerings in painting. No two are alike. All are vigorous. It is as if the artists turned the kaleidoscope to offer different combinations of the same elements, in which human life, now of the army, then of the stage, then of legendary times visioned by Roerich, and last of all of China, was presented with a strange fervor such as we of the Western world had never seen before. It is an exhibition that grows in the imagination, and all the country should see it.

L. M. McC.

"Mongolian Princess," Now on View at Chicago Art Institute

Laprade's Paintings at Durand-Ruel's, Paris

PARIS, June 26 (Special Correspondence)—Although the name of essayist can hardly be applied to a painter there are nevertheless some artists to whom one is tempted to give that appellation. It defines the quality of their talent—brisk, hasty, unfinished—as if they only took the trouble of noting down a furtive touch of light, the passing gaudiness of colors, the indication of movements. M. Pierre Laprade is that kind of artist. His tableaux correspond to what in literature is called an essay—a work in which the author treats his subject without pretending to say the final word.

Taken separately every one of Mr. Laprade's paintings gives the impression of a rough sketch; seen in an ensemble—as they are at the Galerie Durand-Ruel—they are much more pleasing. One feels the artist to be endowed with excellent qualities of vision and sensitiveness.

Pierre Laprade is the painter par excellence of flowers and, whatever the subjects of his tableaux are, one can detect that the thought of flowers is always present in his mind. His young women swimming in hammocks, or resting on a lit de repos, or dreaming in gardens under the branches, have the soft grace of lianas. Their complexion, transparent and fragile, appears to have absorbed all the reflected light—as at night in the garden flowers seem to retain all the light of the day.

The palette of Mr. Laprade is composed of all the delicate scales of whites, greys, yellows, mauves, and the palest of blues. They are best fitted to translate his vision when roses, lemons, bunches of acacia, furnish the theme of his graceful fantasy.

In his "out-of-doors" he notes the silvery nacreous shade of the sky or of the brook in which are reflected the tender colorations of the clouds.

As much as his paintings does one like his drawings so full of elegance. His long, slim women, with narrow visages, are hardly more materialized than nymphs. In all his work, so fine and sensitive, one finds the same character of tender reverie.

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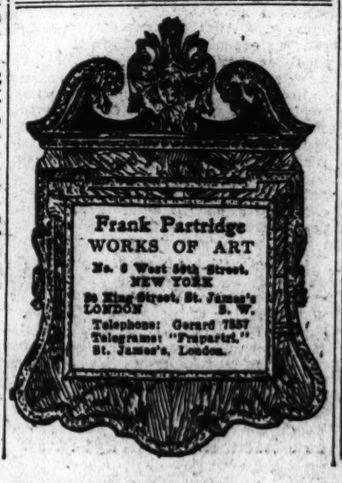

The Prospect of a National Art—A Painter's Viewpoint

SOMETHING like thirty years ago, the writer, an artist, then an art student, felt quite sure America was on the high road toward early establishment of "national art"; that "schools" similar to the Barbizon, the Dutch, and others, were already well under way at various colonies where American artists congregated.

Today painters still congregate, but the national art plan seems to have digressed. The natural query is why; the logical answer this: The colony stands much for theory, little for practice; much for contention, little for intention, and often the all-inclusive word anticipation has been—is—but procrastination. Opportunity has been regarded mainly as probability, not possibility; national art—unity—has been pigeon-holed as a day-dream of the indefinite future, not realized as a factor of the immediate present. The sense of limitation has been eliminated, not by endeavor, but by inaction. Vision has very largely embraced what was, and what may be; not what is. Thus precious hours have rounded into days, days into months, months into years, simply because of failure to realize that the minutes are what really count; not the minutes gone, not the minutes to come, but the minutes here.

The greatest error of the "artistic temperament" is the illusion of self-sufficiency; a false notion of being unappreciated, misunderstood; a sense of self-exultation, superiority, which is often closely allied to self-pity and self-assurance; a disinclination to mingle with the masses, utterly disregarding the fact that only as art carries public opinion with it can it progress; only as it becomes a part of the world's work can it be what it must be—utility—service. Briefly, a message, through expression.

Art has too often dealt in the cryptic of the past, or the cipher of the future. Its real vocabulary is the language of the living. Throughout the centuries the "picture" has been the universal language, just as the "parable" is the universal pen picture; expression calculated to express, not repress. Art's bigness has always been dependent upon its simplicity, grandeur, majesty; the nobility of creation; in individual interpretation of Truth.

We have too often sought to copy, counterfeit, adulterate, idorn; have too often tried to reproduce, not reflect. Our landscapes have too often been mere visualization of one phase of nature; a minor detail, not the major mass. Many have given to the world not God's out of doors, but their out of doors; the personal, not the impersonal; opinion, not thought; the material, not the spiritual. Artistic vision has too often been inward, not outward; one idea, not many. Art has not been universally applied to the essential conditions.

In one way we have taken art too seriously, in another not seriously enough. Pictures are regarded as luxury, when, in reality, they are environment, and many have let others govern their artistic impulse, emotion—"taste." We have often failed to audit our mental conceptions in accordance with natural law, and thus discord has replaced harmony, conflict supplanted co-operative, co-ordinated, unified endeavor.

We distinguish art as a "profession," not as an occupation, under the false sense that it rises unusually high in the scale of achievement, when it is really no more of a "gift" than the making of a fine horseshoe. Endeavor is merely doing one's work, all work, as well as one can, in the spirit of kindness, application, consecration, and humility. This is the only basis upon which art can be applied. In two words, appreciation through understanding; appreciation of the immediate.

Artists now mingle, buyers also mingle; artists and buyers should mingle; the "middle man" and his profit, should be abolished; he is a very poor go-between indeed, influencing ideas mainly along commercial lines. "A beautiful thing belongs to the world"; the artist's service should be for the masses. The proper place for fine pictures is in churches, schools, public buildings. Please note the order of reference, and the omission of the word "museum." There should also be a radical elimination, selection; general "house-cleaning." "Let the dead bury their dead." Our duty is to the living.

As artists and connoisseurs, we should be wayshowers; cultivate "mutual admiration" little, mutual appreciation much; remove art from the realms of the impractical to the practical; apply its lift to every phase of "life"; from home to community, community to state, state to nation.

H. L. J.

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In a Florida Pinery

TO ME there is no tree so wonderful as the southern pine. Theirs is a beauty so majestic, so towering and proud, and yet withal as graceful as plumed palms. When the breeze blows gently through their long needles they shed æolian melodies that can never be drawn from man-made instruments, and when the wind rises to a gale and the deciduous forest shrieks, the pines toss their boughs in tempestuous abandon to the wild wind and roar a thunderous medley of the storm.

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But the pines are not all that draw me to the pinery for there is music of birds and bees, beauty of wild flowers, the pungent fragrance of the earth, and animal sounds that fill the still watches of the night. The day is ushered in with a chorus of bird voices and clear among them may be heard the song of the pinewoods sparrow. Brown-headed nuthatches flit from tree to tree keeping up a conversational chit-chat and the herons along the stream are croaking continuously. The sun rises and sends long shafts of light to the golden beauty of daisies, the clear yellow of trumpet leaf and star-grass, the blue and white of long-stemmed violets in the grass, and the deep crimson of the pitcher plant. A pair of trim gray gnat-catchers are building a nest near by and frequently the male breathes his pretty whisper of a song.

During the warm hours of the day the pines murmur a sonorous monotone that mingles with the droning of bees and the hum of insects. Birds sing and high overhead an eagle soars and screams. The tonic balsam of the pines grows strong in the heavy air and mingles with the fragrance of the wild flowers. A field mouse creeps through the grass about my tent and picks up morsels of food that have been discarded.

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As the afternoon wanes and the day grows cooler a new impetus is given to the bird chorus, and when dusk steals over the woodland the pinewoods sparrows are singing from all sides. One ardent performer circles in the edge of the firelight and pours forth a flight song that I have never heard surpassed. Alighting at last upon a near-by log, he repeats his répertoire in a softer key and with a strange ventriloquial effect. An owl sails from the swamp and calls his hunting cry and all the woodland voices are hushed save for the songster by my campfire, and he continues his serenade to his little mate, hidden somewhere near by in the long grass.

As the night advances the birds grow silent and other voices fill the air. Mink and otter may be heard along the stream and occasionally the bellow of an alligator. A wild cat yowls about my camp and retreats as a resounding crash echoes through the night. A bear has torn down a beetree to get at the honey of which he is very fond.

And then a time of as perfect stillness as ever comes to nature, during which the night steals away, and the first sleepy twitter from a nest announces some bird's premonition of the dawn.

Millais and Hunt

I knew J. E. Millais intimately in the earliest days of his fame and prosperity. My house at Kingston-on-Thames was close to that of his parents, and the painter's brother William shared my musical sympathies, and constantly sang with me duets by the composers who wrote for the great school of Italian singing. . . . I have often heard from Millais of his childhood's days in Jersey. His early instincts were closely and jealously watched by his mother, a very masterful woman, who determined on her own judgment to test the value of the Islanders' admiration of her boy's drawings, by going to London and showing them to Sir Arthur Shee, then President of the Royal Academy. He received mother and son with icy civility; "he had heard too often of infant prodigies, from the well-remembered days of Sir Joshua Reynolds," etc., etc. Taking some statuette or ornament from the mantelpiece, he told his visitors that he should be absent for an hour or so; meantime the boy was to make a copy ready for the President's inspection on his return. This was so well done that Shee repented of his incredulity, adding, "Your Jersey friends, madame, are quite right; we must have this boy in the Academy." He carried off one prize after another year by year; the most wonderful of his youthful performances was "The Benjamites Seizing Their Brides," an oil picture which was for years the pride of the sitting-room at Kingston. . . .

Some of my happiest recollections of social times with the painter were late in the autumn, prior to his flight to Scotland. "You may choose any two persons you would like to meet at dinner," he would say, and on one occasion I nominated Sir Edwin Landseer and Anthony Trollope as his guests. Both accepted the invitation, and I cross-examined Sir Edwin on the subject of Sir Walter Scott. He submitted with the greatest good will, adding, "You cannot consult a better authority, for I knew Sir Walter Scott and Abbotsford from my boyhood; my father was one of Scott's earliest friends." A feather-headed youth, after winning the gold medal of the Royal Academy, would have been in some danger of being spoiled by such social success as Millais was not slow to gain. . . .

It was my privilege for years to go in and out of Millais' studio and watch the growth of many of his great pictures, for we were neighbors at South Kensington as we had been at Kingston. . . . Such rare friendships as that which existed between Millais and Holman Hunt, those foremost artists of their age, make high things possible. When Millais was tired of his own picture, he worked on Hunt's, and Hunt on his, and when Millais finished his "Lorenzo and Isabella" his friend declared it was the most wonderful picture ever painted by a man under twenty. . . .

I had made the acquaintance of Holman Hunt at the Millais' at Kingston; and after we had lost sight of one another for some thirty years, Hunt came for good to London, and we at once picked up the threads of a friendship necessarily interrupted by circumstances, and by Hunt's long absences in the East and the Holy Land, where he finished those sacred subjects which have become part of the nation's inheritance. . . . He never wearied of Browning's poetry; there lived no better commentator on that poet, and in the half-hours that followed upon our studies, I eagerly listened to the varied incidents of a life chivalrously devoted to his art, and carried on at times under conditions that none but the bravest man would have cared to encounter. A picture such as "The Scapegoat" took years to accomplish; "The Light of the World" shines to all time, though as a replica, in St. Paul's Cathedral. Who can measure the value of such art as the handmaid of religion, or fail to recognize the debt from humanity to such a teacher as Holman Hunt?—"Arthur Coleridge Reminiscences," edited by J. A. Fuller-Maitland.

The Actor's Education

There have been admirable critics of acting, from Fielding, Lamb, and Hazlitt onwards, and in their discriminating pages the quick mortality of the art has for some few outstanding names been stayed. And if today we were concerned only with the actor's allowable ambition to leave some less fading record of his achievements behind him than the hearsay of popularity we might look for and plan under better conditions than those of current criticism, some recultivation of the sensitive, picturesque writing which does catch for us a little of the passing glamour, helps us to reweave something of the personal spell, which the fine actor once cast upon his audience. But we want not reminiscent value, but an immediate critical stimulus. A conspiracy between critics and actors to play into each other's hands in terms of technical achievement would be no more amusing. For the circle of appeal and appreciation in which actors and audience, critical and uncritical alike, revolve is a natural one. It is within its revolution that the art of the theater is immediately enriched. Granted a good audience, good acting of a sort must result. The actor simply cannot get on at all unless (we now speak of him generically) he can make himself understood and appreciated as he goes. By a process of trial and error, then, he would be bound to approximate his work to the expectations of his audience, if they, for their part, both could and would take the trouble to register and enforce them. If this ideal relation could be brought into existence, it would be within it—within this circle of immediate reactions—that all education in acting, as apart from the accomplishments of the actor, could be let lie. And, once get it going, once the magic circle were formed, the process would not be so impossible of practice as the attractiveness of the theory might lead one to suppose.—Harley Granville-Barker, in "The Exemplary Theater."

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Nod

Softly along the road of evening,
In a twilight dim with rose,
Wrinkled with age, and drenched with dew,
Old Nod, the shepherd, goes.

His drowsy flock streams on before him,
Their fleeces charged with gold,
To where the sun's last beam leans low
On Nod the shepherd's fold.

The hedge is quick and green with brier,
From their sand the conies creep;
And all the birds that fly in heaven
Flock singing home to sleep.

—Walter de la Mare.

The Good Translator

It may seem a paradox, but it is impossible not to notice that the great authors, whose fame is spread all over the world, and who are read, in the original and in translations, in every country, are precisely those who follow the most exclusive and sometimes the most narrow national tendencies. Dante expresses all the qualities and all the mistakes of the Italian character; its burning enthusiasm, its fierce asceticism, and its passionate spirit of revenge. Molière is more typically French than any other of his countrymen by the blending of wit and tragedy and of refinement and shrewd analysis. Shakespeare and Milton represent the two sides of the English temperament—so genial and buoyant, as long as feelings alone are involved, so stern and uncompromising in its ideas.

The natural objection to any proposal of giving more importance in the school curriculum to modern classics is that they imply the knowledge of several languages. It would be difficult, at the present time, to study them otherwise, owing to the inadequacy of existing translations. The art of translating has been allowed to deteriorate, and while in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance the best authors did not disdain to devote years of their life to this kind of work, our modern writers are too occupied with their own original production to find time for such patient and scholarly undertakings.

There is no greater mistake than to imagine that a translation is of secondary importance and can be written by a secondary writer. As a matter of fact, it requires nearly as much originality and skill to translate a book as to write one; for a good translation not only renders the words of one language into another, but should give an adequate rendering of all images, ideas, and feelings expressed in the original, without the reader being able to notice the effort entailed. The importance of such works cannot be exaggerated. Besides doing real service to the world of letters and to international education, it provides the writer with the best training obtainable, since it obliges him to find an absolutely accurate expression for each particular thought.

In the sixteenth century, the French Amyot owed all his celebrity as a writer to his translations. In recent times, whenever we come across any good version of a foreign book, we find that it has almost invariably been written by some author of note. It is the fashion nowadays in literary circles to declare that good translations are impossible, though it has been shown again and again by Schlegel and Tieck, by Leconte de Lisle, by Maeterlinck, and by many others, that the only condition required is to find a great writer willing to undertake the work.—Emile Cammaerts, in The Hibbert Journal.

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The West Wind, From the Etching by Sears Gallagher

THERE are several ways in which a picture may first strike the attention. Sometimes it is the color-scheme, or the effective grouping of the composition; sometimes the perfection of the execution; but more than anything else it is the subject which most interests us to look closer, which acts as a lever to our imagination, and makes us appreciate the message of the artist.

There are subjects which have a natural appeal to the human race, like motherhood or childhood, and there are those which stir the memory, scenes of which we have all known counterparts, like the farms and fields of the countryside, the flower garden, or the sea beaches, where humanity has always loved to play.

Once an artist came to see Whistler, and asked him to suggest a good subject for his next Salon picture: but Whistler, instead of naming some new and unusual theme, suggested such well-worn ideas as "Samson and Delilah," "The Nativity," or "The Three Magi"; saying that if the artist had real talent, then these subjects had already been proved worthy of it; while if he had none, at least the world would not be poorer by a worthless subject!

It is true that as a rule the most sincere artists give little heed to the effect that their picture will have on the public, they are far too busy trying to express their vision of beauty, but sometimes coincidences arrive in which the artist finds not only his own choice of vehicle, but a subject which lends itself to a series of works of art, each of which will have a ready appeal to others. This seems to be the case with the last series of etchings by Sears Gallagher; his plates of the beaches and the children on the sands. Mr. Gallagher is an etcher of recognized talent, and he does not need to fear Whistler's aphorism; but here, in these playground prints, he has found not only a subject near to his own nature, but a sure road to the hearts of admirers. Here is the Children's Paradise, here they courageously press on to meet the advancing ripples, or timidly fly from the bubbles that burst around their feet.

Gallagher takes full advantage of these golden moments on the sands. So, in the mind's eye, we feel that in "West Wind" the two little girls are trying to persuade their little brother to wade in. Is he afraid of the big sea? Or can he, too, imagine the silver sand-eels and the small, scurrying crabs that might—perhaps—pinch too adventurous toes? Then, too, "In the Pool" one can imagine the quick, transparent shrimps that dart to hide beneath some shell; and in "Sand Dune" the child is busy making—a garden of shells, it may be—but certainly she is most intent!

Gallagher has retained for us this evanescent childhood, that like the sea-shells loses its freshness after a while; but he can carry us farther. In his "Maine Coast" he evokes a deeper note of meaning; here dark rocks slant into the sea, and over them the milky water surges in rough play; but under all one feels the potential power of the ocean. W. S.

To Terracina and Back

Evander was nearly home. He had ridden in to Terracina to buy a bag of flour and his little donkey was lagging wearily in the warm afternoon sunshine. The trip from Monte Circeo's base to the city and back was more than twenty miles and the morning ride had been doubly hard because of a pouring rain and the mud it caused, but Evander's last backward look before Terracina was out of sight had found a bright rainbow arching over Monte Sant' Angelo; the sandy road through the Pomptine marshes had dried quickly; the trailing white blossoms of the thorn hedges and the dashes of yellow broom by the roadside were all the brighter for their wetting; and Monte Circeo towered up clear and grand against a sunset as bright as the oranges in the grove just ahead. Evander shouted to urge his donkey around the turn in the road. Anna heard his voice and was standing in the door of the capanna, their straw-hut, when he first caught sight of it. A slow smile broke over Evander's face. Once more as he rode on, his eyes ran over every detail of their home and he was proud of the work of his hands. He himself alone had laid the ring of foundation-stones for the hut. A neighbor had helped him erect the framework of young tree-trunks which he had felled and drawn from the wood near. Then on the frame he had placed the straw in many layers and fastened it, leaving that little chimney-hole towards the top for smoke. The wooden door he had hammered together and fitted carefully in a wooden frame with a strong bar across the inside before he had brought Anna to live with him. . . .

It had been good fortune first that he had secured the spot for his capanna where the brook ran clear in front of the door so that Anna could do the washing without carrying clothes far. The orange tree that he had planted by the door was bright with golden fruit. The prickly pear at the side was half as tall as the hut, and Anna's vines on the back every morning opened the white flowers that she loved. Together they had built the second capanna, a rough, oblong shelter for the donkey in time of storm, and now that they had a pig, he too had his little thatched pen where they could secure him at nightfall. They had just finished another small hut with a furnace of stones in it so that Anna would not need to cook in the Neighbor's any longer. So he had gone to Terracina to buy a new bag of flour to celebrate the completion of their stone oven. Tomorrow there would be fresh bread. Perhaps, in time, they could make another large capanna for a dining-room. One of the older men in their village had built one. But what was Anna calling to him?

"There have been strangers here."

"Why did they come?" he asked, as he got down from his donkey.

"They were going to climb Monte Circeo and the rain came upon them."

"Did you ask them into the hut?" questioned Evander anxiously.

"I invited them in by the fire, but," Anna confessed, "I was afraid at first, so I raised my new umbrella and ran out to hunt the pig and drive him into his pen out of the storm."

"Did you not go back into the hut and keep the fire burning?" Again Evander queried. He was inside now and saw that there was a bright fire in the circular stone-hearth in the center of the room. A pot full of savory soup was steaming over it.

"Yes, my husband, I returned and kept putting on more sticks from the dry branches under our beds. The strangers stayed dry and warm until the rain stopped and the sun came back."

"How many were the strangers, Anna? And who were they?"

Evander had seated himself on the stone threshold and Anna handed him a great bowl of soup and a piece of bread before she went on with her story.—Elizabeth Hazelton Haight, in "Italy Old and New."

Niamh

The sky is silver-pale with just one star,
One lonely wanderer from the shining host
Of night's companions. Through the drowsy woods
The shadows creep and touch with quietness
The curling fern-heads and the ancient trees.
The sea is all a-glimmer with faint lights
That change and move as if the unseen prow
Of Niamh's galley cleft its waveless floor,
And Niamh stood there with the magic token,
The apple-branch with silver singing leaves.
The wind has stolen away as if it feared
To stir the fringes of her faery mantle
Dream-woven in the Land of Heart's Desire,
And all the world is hushed as though she called
Ossian again, and no one answered her.

—Ella Young.

"Where Your Treasure Is"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS undoubtedly true, whether generally recognized or not, that the object upon which one centers his thought and to the attainment of which he directs his efforts, of a necessity becomes the controlling influence in his life. How important, then, that the object which becomes his goal be worthy,—something that when attained will be found to be a valuable possession, something permanent and good and true. What incident in human experience is more tragic than the spectacle of a person bending his every energy to the acquisition of some object in the possession of which he fondly believes happiness lies; and yet, when acquired, it is found but ashes in his grasp,—neither substantial nor permanent, but, rather, fleeting, temporal, and uncertain? How many have sought wealth and favor to find that the world's estimate of these common goals is quite wrong, since neither presents the qualities of permanency and substantiality? In the essay "Montaigne; or the Skeptic," Emerson quotes Charles Fourier, the French Socialist, as stating that the attractions of men are proportioned to their doctrine: "in other words," he adds, "that every desire predicts its own satisfaction." How all-important, then, that the desires of the heart be right; that is, that they be founded in righteousness and love, in order that their attainment may bring satisfaction.

A great work done for men by Jesus the Christ consisted in placing before them right ideals, the attainment of which constitutes entrance into heaven, the state of eternal bliss. In the Sermon on the Mount, he set forth those standards in terms so plain that all may read and understand. "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth," he declared, "where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal." How better could he have set forth the impermanency of material things,—treasures,—land, houses, stocks, bonds, automobiles, fine clothes,—in brief, the whole round of material objects for which men often so earnestly strive? How more graphically could he have described their fleeting, temporal, and insubstantial quality?

But this greatest teacher of divine ethics did not leave his hearers with a mere negation, an admonition setting forth what should be avoided. Immediately, followed the positive direction, "But lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven,"—objects which are real and eternal, not subject to the changes of time. And he proceeds with one of those illuminating passages so fraught with wisdom as to stamp its maker as the great searcher of men's thoughts: "For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." So thoroughly conversant was the Master with the workings of the human mind that he saw that the trend of life with the individual was inevitably determined by the character of the things which he set out to acquire as his goal and aim,—hence his pertinent precepts.

The student of Christian Science finds in its teachings the elucidation of the rule and method whereby treasure may be laid up in heaven. The true values are so clearly set forth that the wayfarer need never be in doubt as to the course to pursue. Looking for the explanation of life in Mind not in matter, he has constantly before him the facts of being, the truth about God and His perfect universe, inclusive of man, constituting the treasures which are for the possession of all who strive with obedience, humility, honesty, and earnestness of purpose. Of these treasures in heaven Mrs. Eddy cogently writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 451): "Man walks in the direction towards which he looks, and where his treasure is, there will his heart be also. If our hopes and affections are spiritual, they come from above, not from beneath, and they bear as of old the fruits of the Spirit."

Moreover, Christian Science explicitly defines the treasures of truth while at the same time uncovering the claims of error to a degree that enables the student readily to discriminate between the true and the false. It is learned that since God, divine Mind, is the source of all ideas, these ideas pertain alone to the good, the beautiful, and the true. Whatever claims recognition yet does not meet the test of substantiality, goodness, and permanency, does not derive its seeming power from the divine Mind—from which emanates only truth—but from Mind's supposititious opposite or counterfeit, the carnal or human mind. Is not this, then, the problem for the individual: to test each thought presenting itself in human consciousness, accepting only those as real and worthy which have their origin in the all-intelligence of God, rejecting their counterfeits,—the falsities which in reality have no existence,—since the false can have no relation to the true, that is, to reality. Mrs. Eddy states the case with characteristic clarity on page 70 of Science and Health,—"The testimony of the corporeal senses cannot inform us what is real and what is delusive, but the revelations of Christian Science unlock the treasures of Truth."

Sunset on the Bristol Channel.

Across the rippling water lie the Welsh hills, always changing, always changing, always beautiful. At early morning when the opal lights of dawn creep over them; in the brilliance of the midday sunlight when delightful shafts of light and shade clearly define every field and wooded hill-top, and the curious peaked summit of the "Sugar Loaf" mountain at Abergavenny is clearly silhouetted against the azure blue of the sky; in the drenching rain when nature sheds her crystal tears, or when the wind sweeps across the range of hills and white horses ride the Channel; in a mist when the clouds hang low completely veiling the opposite coast.

But at eventide the Channel is most charming of all, when velvet shadows of twilight are cast over sea and land. The calm, the peace and the hush which steals over everything is well-nigh indescribable. The sunset pageant is gorgeous. Dense purple clouds rimmed with gold form towering, changing mountains with deep chasms and gorges.

Gradually the fantastic shapes scatter and the sky is vividly painted with such colors as only a sunset can mix; coral-red, gold, green and mauve, like fragments left by the sun as he sank—a crimson ball of glory—behind the purple mountains. Gradually these gorgeous streaks of color fade into an afterglow beyond the hills, making them more beautiful, more mysterious than ever.

Slowly out to the open sea glides a little fleet of sailing boats. The summer breeze hurrying over the violet shaded water gently caresses their cinnamon colored sails. Perhaps they are fishing boats or maybe they are bound for Bideford Bay; if so they will return laden with a cargo of golden sand for ballast for the huge vessels in Avonmouth and Bristol Docks.

As the darkness deepens the sparkling rows of dock lights appear on the opposite shore and tell of the commerce of the busy seaports. From the lighthouse on the point a friendly beam of light shines across the water to guide the mariners safely past the shoals with which the Channel abounds.

The twilight hour has come and gone. The crescent moon hangs motionless in the night blue sky. The evening star has risen above the dying sunset flames. The pageant of the sky has ended as nightfall wraps the world in darkness.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1922

EDITORIALS

"Let Him That Thinketh He Standeth"

THE gravity of the situation regarding the concerted movement of many allied interests looking to the repeal of the Volstead Act and ultimately of the Eighteenth Amendment now being exposed in The Christian Science Monitor is such as to demand the serious attention of all good citizens. The forces at work in this direction are "children of darkness" which, if permitted, will lay their wicked plans and hatch their nefarious schemes under the cover of secrecy and silence until they have gained a degree of strength, through pledged support, which will make them bold to launch their campaign in the open. The interests at work are large and powerful, and no greater mistake could be made by the disciples of law and order than to underestimate the strength of this movement.

A valuable lesson may be drawn from experience with the same type of evil in the State of Maine, culminating in an open effort in 1911 to repeal the Prohibitory Amendment to the Constitution of that State which had been adopted more than half a century before. After an effort extending over a long period, to break down the laws making prohibition operative through debauching her citizens, the liquor interests, regarding the temporary success of the minority party of the State as opportune, launched an active campaign, although little aggression was openly carried on. Legislative authority for a referendum was obtained and the issue was drawn. Through generous use of money and subtle propaganda, the liquor interests promoted their cause to such an extent that when the votes were counted, although the effort was defeated, the margin of safety was so small that the change of a few hundred votes would have brought victory to the enemies of prohibition. The situation was undoubtedly the result of overconfidence among the substantial citizens of the State, especially in the remote and rural localities, who were quite blind to the danger. This should be a warning in the present crisis. No greater mistake could be made than to rest in the assurance that because the Eighteenth Amendment has been adopted into the fundamental law of the Nation, the victory is necessarily permanent.

Should the Volstead Act be repealed and a law enacted permitting the use of light wines and beer, this would constitute an advance outpost from which vantage ground an assault could be launched upon the Eighteenth Amendment itself, that might even succeed in overthrowing this bulwark. This is by no means a pessimistic view, but a fair evaluation of the situation in the light of experience. There is not the slightest doubt that the people who stand for progress, for better citizenship, for higher ideals, and for all movements looking to moral and spiritual advancement are vastly in the majority; but, apparently, they are neither awake nor organized. A small minority closely banded together for the purpose of pandering to selfish interests at whatsoever cost, with no scruples as to the means employed to carry on to a successful issue, with no hesitancy even to debauch, degrade, and destroy the youth as well as the manhood and womanhood of the country, if only they can further their selfish ends, constitutes a menace to the public welfare that may not with impunity be overlooked. The prophet's exhortation was never more pertinent or timely than now. "Awake, awake, put on strength, O arm of the Lord; awake, as in the ancient days, in the generations of old." The enemies of good are even now at the gates of the citadel of honest government in their assault upon law and order, and the forces of good are numerous enough and powerful enough to withstand every effort of evil. But it is imperative that the situation be understood and the defenses made strong beyond the possibility of conquest by whatsoever attacking party. Christians of all denominations should join in administering a defeat to this movement, so signal as to constitute a lasting lesson to the powers of darkness.

The British Empire's Abundance

STATESMEN, financiers and officials seem to be going from conference to conference to discover a via media for the revival of world trade. Increased production is ready at any time to meet the demands of increased distribution. There is no real shortage of supply, but distribution has rather failed to keep ahead of the development of production. Some of this abundance of resources in the world should be disclosed at the British Empire Exhibition which is to be held in London in 1924. Every British dominion will participate with Great Britain and the colonies in a great stock-taking of the Empire's resources and manifold activities. A mission of representatives of the British Empire Exhibition has been furnished transportation over the railways of South Africa, Australia and Canada. A recent conference in Australia decided that the Commonwealth and states should conjointly find £200,000 toward Australian buildings and display at the exhibition. Canada will, doubtless, desire to surpass in friendly competition the Australian effort. A former Canadian High Commissioner in London, Lord Strathcona, initiated the project in 1913. Since the end of the war, organization has gone ahead under the presidency of the Prince of Wales.

The greatness of the British Empire cannot, of course, be measured in area, population and trade figures. But a review of the Empire's resources should indicate that under freedom there is an abundance, both in opportunity and supply, for everyone. The total area of countries under the British flag is stated to be 13,600,000 square miles. Population is estimated at 450,000,000. Exports from the United Kingdom to other parts of the Empire in 1920 amounted to £501,482,760. Imports during the same period from other parts of the Empire into the United Kingdom were valued at £560,731,252. The shipping tonnage on register in the whole of the British Empire in 1920 amounted to 20,582,652 tons.

It would be contrary to British ideas of commerce to advocate that British trade should be confined within the nations and colonies under the British flag. The desire to develop trade within the Empire is natural, however; and an impetus has been given to this tendency in Canada recently by some tariff changes in the United States that are calculated to raise the barriers against Canadian goods and produce.

At a meeting in London last year, when statesmen from the overseas dominions promised co-operation in making the British Empire Exhibition a success, the treasurer of the Commonwealth of Australia, Mr. Watt, spoke of the British Empire having "every requisite of civilization within its territories, every climate within their gigantic sweep, and thus an unbroken continuity of production and supply." The Minister's statement is quoted in the official handbook of general information on the exhibition; and yet, in the same handbook, the belief in lack of supply is allowed to find expression as follows:

> Greater production is urgently required. The war left the world very much poorer. There is a scarcity of almost all the necessaries of life, of food, of materials, of many of the substances which keep our factories busy. Not until supplies are brought into a more equal ratio with the world's demand can the cost of living be reduced to any appreciable extent, and the nations enabled to enjoy once again the comforts and conveniences which were theirs before the war.

A guarantee fund of £1,000,000 has been subscribed in Great Britain for the exhibition. The overseas dominions are similarly preparing to contribute to the display of Empire resources. Surely the British Empire Exhibition should help demonstrate that there is no real shortage: increased production is simply awaiting the necessary readjustment of purchasing power to make increased distribution possible and profitable.

"Somewhere East of Suez"

MISTRESS AUTONOMY, nowadays the most energetic and persistent of globe trotters, has reached Burma. To very many (it is not a matter of exact mathematics) Burma suggests little beyond Asia and rice. A longer thought brings to mind (via Kipling) something about Mandalay and the Irrawaddy and teak—"it must be teak, because it rhymes with 'creek.'" But, with all said, that gentle reader is quite the exception to the rule whose knowledge of that corner of the map gives warrant for much conversation. Did not Colonel Wedgwood, M. P., during recent debate in the Commons on this very text, declare that he himself was the only member of the House who had been out there? Yet here is a land better than four times the size of Greece, with 13,000,000 population, which is more than live in the combined commonwealths of New York and New Jersey. A land, moreover, that boasts two capitals: Mandalay of the 700 temples, and Rangoon, one of the five chief ports of India. And the main point is that the country is now to have a Constitution all its own.

When the Montagu-Chelmsford Act was first considered, Burma was left outside its provisions; later it was so far included as to be given 2 of the 58 seats in the Council of State and 4 of the 143 in the Legislative Assembly. But it has had no separate elective legislative council, and it is this which the present plan accords, 2,000,000 men voters being created by the proposal and 200,000 women. What possibly could be more indicative of the growing falsity of the antiquated talk of "the unchanging East" than this last detail?

Burma's very position suggests home rule. It turns its back upon India and faces the Orient. Politically the easternmost of the Indian provinces, it belongs to the Farther East geographically, ethnically, and historically. Its separateness from the big peninsula is emphasized by the fact that it can be reached from there only by a two days' voyage from Calcutta or Madras. In time it is to be linked by rail with Assam, but that is not yet.

In the second place, Burmese conditions propose that the talked-of plan will work better there than in most countries in that far section of the globe. Its percentage of literacy is about three times as high as can be shown by even the most literate provinces in India; the knowledge of English is widely diffused, and there has been a steady increase in the spread of higher education. Again, Burma is almost free from the difficulties which hamper democratic development in India: there is no caste system, no nobility, and the race is mainly homogeneous, with minorities small and unimportant. Burmese is spoken by two of every three, and Buddhism is general. In short, there are no serious differences of race or religion, language or opinion, to tear the people apart.

Thirdly, the Burman deserves the reward of autonomy. There has been no extremist "Young Burma" Party. There has been no defamatory press. No least suspicion of anarchy has hung over the land, whatever Bolshevism might have wished or the followers of Gandhi hoped.

All told, then, the democratic experiment, which the march of events is so rapidly forcing into the undemocratic East, comes "somewhere east of Suez" really with large promise.

WHILE it is not to be wondered at that Paul H. Kruschwitz had forgotten all about his act of bravery when in the United States Navy, nineteen years ago, without doubt he was just as pleased to receive a citation for it the other day from the Government as if he had been awarded it right away. Moreover, by waiting for so long, the Government added to its generosity also the element of surprise, and surely nothing more could be asked.

Man Not the Only Thinking Animal

THE arrogant attitude of some men toward what they are pleased to call the "lower animals," is based upon the assumption that of all living things, man alone is endowed with the power of reason. To explain what appears like processes of thought in many animals, man has created the convenient label, "Instinct." And, having created that label, he is altogether too much disposed to cover with it a multitude of sins of complacency. In point of fact, the word "instinct" is susceptible of a good deal of analysis, and some of the results of that analysis are arresting. Is it "instinct" that impels an elephant, only six days corralled out of the depths of the jungle in the Indian "keddah," to suffer a mahout to mount him and ride him as if the process were an event to which the huge pachyderm had been thoroughly accustomed? Or is it the result of a reasoned conclusion that such docility is the most practicable way out of a difficulty?

Along the seacoast wild ducks, snipe, plover and other water birds swim unconcernedly in close proximity to man-laden boats and inhabited cottages. This friendship with man they continue until the "open" season begins. Then, with a count of the calendar almost uncannily accurate, they vanish from the haunts of man. Is this reversal of attitude toward man the neighbor, suddenly transformed into man the killer, the result of mere "instinct"? Or is it the outcome of a higher reasoning power—the power that we call thinking?

Gregarious animals, deer, antelope and the like, possess a much lower power of initiative than the animals that live individual lives, animals that survive by individual effort to a greater extent than the gregarious. Is the superior development of initiative due to "instinct," or is it a manifestation, in a limited degree, of that still higher power of reasoning that characterizes man—or rather the more advanced races of his species?

In his notable book, "The Mind and Manners of Wild Animals," Dr. W. T. Hornaday tells the fascinating story of the ourang-outang that used the two-inch oak trapeze bar in his cage in the New York Zoological Garden as a lever with which to tear off horizontal bars from their castiron brackets. Was this discovery of a great mechanical fact and its application by the primate a manifestation of instinct, or was this ourang-outang as surely a discoverer among his race as Archimedes was among the human family by his discovery of the endless screw?

True, it may be said that the ourang in the Zoological Garden did not transmit his discovery to his race or posterity, as Archimedes undoubtedly did. But the fact remains that Dr. Hornaday's ourang did individually achieve a feat which our ancestors for many thousands of years probably did not accomplish, and the realization of the possibilities of which works an important milestone in the progress of the human race.

Is it instinct that leads the wild and powerful denizen of the jungle to yield to the domination of man instead of kicking against the pricks of the mahout? Is it instinct that endows non-gregarious animals with a notable superiority of initiative—or is it an accumulation and transmission of experience (which means knowledge) through generations? Was it instinct that guided the ourang to adopt an expedient for the transmission and multiplication of power that mankind had not attained for a long period of his infancy?

These questions are thought-provoking. They tend to throw a considerable shadow of doubt upon man's assumption that the processes of thought are limited to him alone. The same questions impose upon man the reflection that he is not the "lord of creation" that he so jauntily assumes to be—and also the conclusion that the "lower animals" have rights which even he is bound to respect.

The Public School Athletic League

A MAN fully competent to judge of the situation recently gave as his opinion that organized athletics in the schools of New York City had done more to combat the tendency toward truancy among the boys than any other method that had been tried for this purpose. This movement was inaugurated only seventeen years ago, and has made extremely rapid progress, until now the Public School Athletic League, as it is called, is represented in almost every city of any size in America. The originators of the system thus named urged that what young America wanted was not mechanical school-room calisthenics, but to follow its natural instincts in running, jumping, and otherwise normally exercising itself. The New York public school organization gave permission for the experiment these men advocated to be tried and in a remarkably short while it ceased to be an experiment and became a permanency, which other cities first watched and then imitated.

Since that time, by observation and the use of careful judgment, the method of handling schoolboy athletics in the various cities of the country has been to a great extent standardized, a main object aimed at being the utilization of everyone in the game and the avoidance of the "star" system. The esprit of the class and of the school has been encouraged and the thought of individual competition has been checked, until it is doubtful whether there is a college, preparatory school, or high school in the whole of the United States that offers a more rounded program of athletics than is done, for example, in the New York public schools, or inculcates a sounder idea of loyalty and service for an organization.

The World War brought out prominently to Americans the thought of subordination of the individual to the larger issue, without the loss of a right sense of initiative and identity. This movement in the public schools is another indication that progress is being made in the world thought toward higher and more permanent ideals.

Value of the Topographical Drawing

THE salesrooms are full of sensations and surprises for those who keep a watchful eye on the season's offerings. There, better than anywhere, can be followed the downfall of the artist who was yesterday hailed as a genius and the triumph of the genius discredited by his contemporaries. But of all late surprises, in the midst of an astounding débâcle of the most successful Royal Academicians of their time, perhaps the greatest is the way Birket Foster, a water-color painter, never well known outside of England, and now almost forgotten, not only holds his own but increases in value. There has been no decline in the demand for his work; indeed, quite recently at Christie's one drawing showed even a gain of £200 in the short space of two years.

At first sight it seems all but inexplicable. Birket Foster painted very careful, exact, and neat water colors, sadly old-fashioned to a generation bred on expressionism, cubism, futurism. His subjects are chiefly old houses and churches, or the England of wide meadowland and endless hedgerows, of peaceful leafy lanes, of thatched cottages and humble peasantry. His drawings are full of detail, almost niggling, his point of view is usually commonplace, his vision photographic. He drew for the subject itself rather than effect of line, or color, or atmosphere. He had none of the poetry of paint that fills the water colors of Turner. He simply recorded what every man with sensitive eyes can see, not what is visible to genius alone. Of his drawings, prettiness is the main characteristic, for he worked mostly in England, which is a pretty country, but they are also irreproachably topographical.

Here, really, is found the reason of his popularity in the salesroom as in the gallery of the large place reserved for him among the English art collector's treasures. Turner's water-colors are mystifying to most people. His details are of the scantiest, his effects of the broadest. Without Ruskin, his countrymen of his generation would most likely have passed him by. But few details are missing from Birket Foster's tiniest water color. If he drew a cathedral, there it was on his paper as in the cathedral close or open square, nothing left to the imagination. If he drew a child at the stile leading into the path across the fields, there it too was, not sacrificed to painter's tricks of transforming sunlight or obscuring shadow. The result is a record, pure and simple. And this is what the average man prizes in a painting or a drawing. He has not the eyes of the artist, nor does he aspire to look out of them. What he has seen himself, that is what he wants on canvas or on paper. The work of recording has been taken over largely by the camera. But the camera cannot give what the accomplished draftsman gives. It is a machine. Birket Foster was photographic in his preoccupation with the facts before him, he was never mechanical in putting them down, and the collector of intelligence, who may not rise to Turner, can appreciate this difference. For the very reason that Birket Foster more than holds his own, while greater reputations have long since been shattered, the now despised topographical drawing will always survive, holding a lesser rank than the work of genius, but still, as a record, increasing in value as time goes on.

Editorial Notes

NOT the least important task of the Prince of Wales on returning from his tour has been to supervise the unpacking of his numerous presents as they came in from the Renown and other ships commissioned to take the overflow. As the British public views this remarkable Oriental collection, it will be able to reflect how almost perfunctory have become the Western methods of giving presents. A visit to a suitable establishment, the selection of some article therein exhibited, the writing of a check—and that is often the extent of the trouble. Perhaps the name of the establishment is conveniently inclosed with the package to facilitate exchange in case of "duplication." How different are these Eastern gifts—native work in gold and silver, brass and copper, inlaid wood, silks and rare materials, each suggestive of long and patient effort by highly skilled craftsmen, each unique, with no possibility of duplication. Yet it is not so long since the same human touch marked the majority of presents in the West, and who knows whether it will not some day be so again?

THE appearance of a new edition of the "standard" life of Shakespeare, as Sir Sidney Lee's work is justly termed, recalls a rather novel way of testing fame. The process, as explained by John o' London's Weekly, is to plunge into the thousand-volume catalogue of the British Museum Library—the largest library in the world—and compare the space allotted to the works of, and about, the respective masters. Thus of the sixty most famous in history, the premier place will be found to be occupied by the Stratford bard, who appropriates two whole volumes of the catalogue to himself. Luther comes second, Dante fifth, Dickens fourteenth, Burns fifty-fifth, and the sixtieth is Queen Victoria. Of course it is interesting and instructive to make these discoveries. But as for their offering a true indication of relative fame, opinions may differ. Most people will probably be quite satisfied for fame to remain intangible and ungraded.

EXTRAORDINARY speed in the building of houses in Feltham, a suburb of London, excited wonder, especially at a time when there were many complaints of the slowness of British workmen as compared with Americans. The explanation was finally found in the fact that the Feltham enterprise was managed by a Canadian who had learned how to handle men as a railway contractor on three great Dominion roads. He testified to the fact that his success was a matter of management and that the British workman was all right when skillfully handled, when he said: "British workers are fine, when treated properly. I have never seen better or more rapid work done in any part of the world than British workmen are doing here."